Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

June 3, 1957

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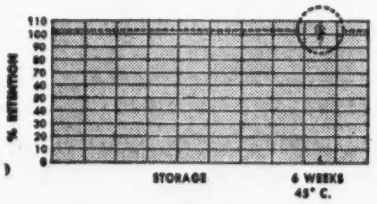

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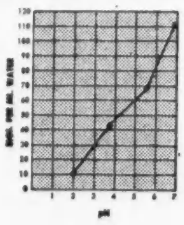

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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CMRA'S NEW PRESIDENT: Dr. Richard E. Chaddock, director of development for the Virginia cellulose department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., who last week was elected to a one-year term as president of the Chemical Market Research Association. (Separate stories on the CMRA meeting are on the right and on page 5.)

Pharmaceutical Sales Gain Of 50 Percent in Five Years Predicted at CMRA Parley

A 50 percent sales gain in the next five years—that's what Carl A. Setterstrom of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., sees in his crystal ball for the domestic pharmaceutical industry. Mr. Setterstrom, who is special projects manager of Pfizer's commercial development division, feels that 25 percent of the growth (some $675 million) will result from new product development. He bases this on increases anticipated for all classes of drug industry products because of new population demands.

New Product Eruptions Seen

Here's how he put it to the Chemical Market Research Association in New York last week: "There will be another series of new product eruptions similar to those from 1947 to 1957 when there was a growth averaging about 15 percent per year in ethical drugs."

The present research expenditures of industrial, private and governmental agencies, and expected major research breakthroughs, Mr. Setterstrom believes, provide a firm foundation for his predictions. One such area which he pinpoints for breakthrough is in the chemistry of the brain.

Until recently, he points out, this field was enveloped by an "iron curtain of mystery and awe." "There are now indications," he reports, "that schizophrenia, acute depression, compulsive alcoholism and other so-called mental diseases are organic in nature and that they can be treated with chemical compounds."

Other areas outlined by Mr. Setterstrom for drug product development include hypertensives, "merely beginnings of more effective treatments for coronary disease"; arterosclerosis, "which may be dietary in origin, leading to a whole line of new products"; and geniatrics.

He notes that "as the acute diseases are controlled, the chronic diseases will become more important. Today the chronic patients comprise only 10 to 25 percent of the average general practitioners practice. By 1962, these percentages may double," he thinks.

In a discussion of agricultural and food sections of the chemical industry in 1962, Mr. Setterstrom forecasts a 32 percent

—Continued on page 51

CHEMICAL DIVISION V. P.: Joseph E. Rich, director of the chemical division of the Morton Salt Company, Chicago, who has been elected vice-president in charge of that division.

Kefauver-Patman Threat Is Waning, Says Washington

A major threat to industry pricing practices contained in the Kefauver-Patman bills (S 11 and HR 11) appears to have greatly diminished. Some Washington observers are advising their clients that the bills can be entirely written off, insofar as this session of congress is concerned. The more conservative viewpoint is that it is yet too early to tell exactly what is to be expected. But the odds are increasing that the bills will not get through.

These measures propose to limit the right of sellers to plead "good faith" in discriminating among their customers to meet the offering prices of competitors.

Obstacle Is Judiciary Committee

The greatest obstacle to the legislation presently is the house judiciary committee. Chairman Emanuel Celler of New York, who has long been antagonistic to the Patman bill, HR 11, has yet made no plans to hold hearings on the measure and says that he doesn't intend to consider the matter until some other bills have been disposed of, chiefly the controversial civil rights bill and the premerger notification bill.

Mr. Celler's refusal to act, however, can be circumvented by the proponents of the measure if they can get enough support for a discharge petition that would bring the measure directly to the floor for a vote on passage. This procedure requires the signatures of 218 members or a majority of the house membership and Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, the bill's author, has been sounding out members to determine whether it would be worthwhile making the effort.

It will be recalled that a similar situation developed last year. Mr. Celler stalled the Patman bill in committee until it became apparent that he was going to lose control of it via the discharge petition, and then the committee reported a similar bill under another member's name and number.

The result was confusion and a fight in the house that had little to do with the merits of the legislation. But in the end the Patman bill was passed by the lopsided vote of 393 to 3.

Proponents of the legislation are more hopeful of getting action in the senate. Extended hearings have been held and the Kefauver bill—counterpart to the Patman bill—is now being scheduled for closed door consideration by the judiciary subcommittee.

The group attempted to hold three meetings previously on the bill but failed. However, it was due solely to the absence

—Continued on page 59

Texas Butadiene Is Set to Diversify

Solvents, alcohols and other synthetic rubber products may be coming out of the new $30 million refinery of Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex., by 1962. This was hinted last fortnight at dedication ceremonies for the plant in a speech by corporation president Eugene L. Green.

The refinery currently is designed to put out 64,800 tons of butadiene and 100 million gallons of aviation gasoline per year. It is located twenty miles east of Houston.

Company officials said that the plant marked the first time in history that a process and a plant had been put together to make butane and aviation gasoline directly from butane hydrocarbons.

They pointed out that technical and business interests in the United States and the foreign rubber and chemical industry were watching the new plant be-

—Continued on page 50

Montgary, American Metal Lithium Agreement Ratified

Stockholders of Montgary Explorations Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, have ratified the option agreement submitted to them by the directors whereby American Metal Company, Ltd., would obtain a 60 percent interest in Montgary's lithium mine at Bernic Lake, Manitoba.

The option agreement gives American Metal the right to examine the lithium ore body and the option to participate in the development of the mine, flotation concentrator, and marketing of spodumene concentrates.

If American exercises its option by No-

—Continued on page 58

Olin Mathieson Is Granted Glycerine Rapid Write-Off

An application of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, for a certificate of necessity authorizing a rapid write-off of a part of the costs of a proposed new synthetic glycerine plant at Doe Run, Ky., has been approved by Office of Defense Mobilization.

Announcement of the action was contained in last week's list of certificate approvals covering the two-week period May 2 to 15. The company was granted accelerated amortization privileges on 60 percent of a certified expenditure of $10,675,000 in the new faciilties.

Additives Law This Year, FDA Chief Again Demands

George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, last week called again for legislation to control chemical additives in foods.

In a copyrighted story in *U. S. News & World Report*, Mr. Larrick said he hopes congress will pass a law this year that will give Food and Drug Administration "the same requirements for foods that we now have for drugs."

He estimated that there are about 700 chemical additives today that go into food. Of these 700, he reported, FDA thinks some 150 have not been adequately tested. "Perhaps 550 have been adequately tested, and we regard them as safe," Mr. Larrick declared. "We don't know whether or not the other 150 are safe."

Again plumping for pre-testing, Mr. Larrick pointed out that such requirements

—Continued on page 46

GSA Totaquine Bid Invitation Unheeded

General Services Administration last week failed in its efforts to dispose of a big share of its totaquine stocks on the market. An invitation to bid for the supply failed to produce a single offer at the bid opening held by the agency May 28.

The material, totaling 7,820,319 ounces, has been in the government's stockpile for several years, having been acquired during the period when the government was buying supplies to be held against a national emergency.

Subsequent development of synthetic substitutes made it unnecessary to continue the stockpile, and it was offered for sale on a competitive bid basis.

Officials of GSA were uncertain last

—Continued on page 35

DuPont Will Expand Plant For Making 'Teflon' Resins

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced plans for a major expansion of its facilities at the Washington Works, Parkersburg, W. Va., for producing "Teflon" fluorocarbon resins—the third since 1950 when its first commercial unit began operation.

Production of all four commercial tetrafluoroethylene resins, the granular powders "Teflon 1" and "5"; the fine powder,

—Continued on page 46

Minerals Buying Program Up for Congress Hearings

The administration's long-range minerals program will be detailed to congress at hearings beginning tomorrow before the senate interior committee. Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton will be the first witness.

The general outlines of the program, as revealed thus far, have been received with disappointment by members of the western mining states, and it can be expected that the officials will be questioned closely on the benefits domestic producers can expect to receive under the program.

As announced by Secretary Seaton recently, the plan calls for higher tariffs and excise taxes to maintain a domestic price for lead at 17 cents per pound, and zinc at 14½ cents a pound, as well as expenditure of $30 million annually in research and development, and a continuation of the $2 million annual production

—Continued on page 66

USDA to Give Bartering Program Another Try

Department of Agriculture has resumed its program of bartering surplus agricultural products for foreign-produced strategic and critical materials.

The program is being operated on a revised basis, giving greater assurances that new barter transactions actually will result in a net increase in trade and not simply replace dollar sales.

The program was suspended at the end of April to undergo a revamping. Commodities to be obtained from foreign suppliers in return for US farm products are:

Aluminum, antimony, asbestos (amosite), bauxite (Jamaica, Surinam and refractory grade), chromite (metallurgical and refractory), copper, fluorspar (metallurgical), lead, manganese (synthetic battery grade, chemical types A and B and metallurgical), mica (Muscovite block, film and splittings, and phlogopite splittings), palladium, selenium (chemical grade), silicon carbide (crude), and zinc.

In its revised form, the barter program requires contractors to satisfy the Commodity Credit Corporation that a proposed barter transaction will mean a net increase in US agricultural exports. In such cases the CCC will enter into a contract providing for delivery of any CCC-owned commodity.

Each barter contract must contain a specific designation of the agricultural commodity involved in the transaction. Up to now, barter contractors could export virtually any CCC-owned commodity under their contract.

Barter contractors must provide assurances satisfactory to CCC that the agricultural commodity exported will not be trans-shipped from the approved coun-

—Continued on page 59

Monsanto Completes Ethylene Expansion

A multi-million dollar expansion of ethylene production facilities has been completed in Texas City, Tex., by Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division.

The new facilities, which have been under construction since March, 1956, increase the company's ethylene production capacity by 150 percent. Monsanto uses its own entire ethylene production.

Chemical Buyers' Group Told To Keep Eye On Defense Needs

The use of chemicals for defense is a subject with which all chemical buyers must keep in touch, because new military uses for chemicals often blaze the trail for profitable commercial applications. So said Wesley R. Koster, chief of the inorganic and agricultural chemical branch of the chemical and rubber division of Business and Defense Services Administration last week. Mr. Koster spoke before the Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, at its annual meeting at the Marlborough-Blenheim hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

John W. McKinney

At the same meeting, John W. McKinney, purchasing agent for the chemical division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., was elected general chairman of the group.

Chemicals for Defense

Speaking on "Chemicals for Defense," Mr. Koster pointed out that the impact of military demands upon commercial products frequently creates situations with which it behooves all purchasing agents to be cognizant.

"Chemicals for defense is a matter of constant concern to us in the chemical and rubber division of BDSA," Mr. Koster stated. With this in mind, he dealt with current plans for industrial preparedness in case of national emergency.

"The planning for industrial mobilization now begins with an estimated measurement of the maximum ability of the US to produce goods and services. This includes the support of a military force of such and such proportions," he said.

"All industrial and military plans must be limited in scope so as to fit within the total ability of the nation to produce. Planning prior to this concept, within separate agencies and military services, often used to exceed any possible ability of the nation to perform the sum total of these tasks.

"Within this general limitation, government agencies are giving thought to survival after attack. This means availability first, of the elementary needs of the populace, such as water, sanitation, shelter, medicines, etc. Then it means resumption of essential occupations including production.

"Commerce department, through BDSA,

—Continued on page 58

Elastomers Increase In Sales and Output

Total ouput as well as sales of synthetic elastomers (except the vinyls) soared during 1956, says the Tariff Commission. Total output amounted to 2,314 million pounds, an increase of 11 percent over the 2,083 million pounds in 1956.

The figures for sales were 2,156 million pounds, valued at $588 million in 1956, compared with 2,069 million pounds, valued at $575 million in 1955.

This report is the first in a series giving preliminary statistics on the production and sales of various synthetic organic chemicals in 1956. Vinyls, which were previously included in this report are now in-

—Continued on page 59

Harshaw Chemical Cuts Its Aluminum Isopropylate

Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has reduced quotations for aluminum isopropylate to 33¾ cents per pound, forty-pound drums, truckloads, f.o.b. works, freight equalized with major producing points, and 34¼ cents per pounds, less truckloads, same basis.

The company also reduced aluminum isopropylate in 400 pound drums to 33½ cents per pound, truckloads, and 34 cents per pound, less truckloads, same basis.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol Is Reduced by Quaker Oats

A price reduction of 2.5 cents per pound on tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol in tankcars, drums, has been announced by Quaker Oats Company, Chicago. Process improvements in the manufacture of the product make possible this reduction, Quakter Oats said.

The process now used in making the tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol was first employed commercially about a year ago, at which time a reduction of about 7 cents was made in the price of the product. As the market for it expands, the process offers opportunity for further price reductions, and it is anticipated that these will be achieved, the company reported.

With the present reduction, the price in tankcars is now 34 cents per pound delivered east of Denver, Colo., and 35 cents per pound in tankcars west of Denver.

The Week's Price Changes

Tin Metal, Tin Salts, Imported Argentine Casein Prices Rise. Silver, Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol, Red Copper Oxide Lower.

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., Argentine, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Castor oil, dom., ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Dom., No. 3, 1¼c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Tin, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 33).
Tin salts, 4/10c. to 6/10c. per lb. (p. 33).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).

Prices Reduced

Camphor, sassafrassy oil, 3c. per lb. (p. 54).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Copper oxide, red, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Copper nitrate, 3¼c. per lb. (p. 33).
Copra, $2 per ton (p. 60).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 60).
Shellac, bleached, 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
Silver, ½c. per oz. (p. 33).
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, 2½c. per lb. (p. 42).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

May 31, 1957	May 24, 1957	June 1, 1956
110.24	110.35	108.72

Soap Sales Continue Advance

Soap and detergent sales continue to advance. Reports from producers participating in the sales census of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers show total soap and detergent sales amounting to 1,032,550,000 pounds, valued at $247,685,000, for the first three months of 1957. This is a tonnage increase of 12 percent over the previous quarter and 2.6 percent ahead of the same period of last year. Dollarwise total sales were 17.2 percent ahead of the fourth quarter 1956 and 9.9 percent above the first quarter 1956.

Soap sales, solids and liquids, reversing a downward trend for the first time since 1951, amounted to 315,076,000 pounds, up 6.5 percent over fourth quarter 1956 and 1 percent ahead of the first quarter last year. The dollar value was reported as $82,041,000, 10 percent above the previous quarter and 11 percent ahead of the similar period in 1956.

Syndet Tonnage Up

Total synthetic detergent sales, solids and liquids, amounted to 717,474,000 pounds, valued at $165,644,000. This is a tonnage increase of 14.6 percent over the previous quarter and 3.4 percent better than the first quarter last year. Dollar sales were up 21 percent over the fourth quarter last year and 9.6 percent ahead of the first quarter 1956.

Liquid synthetic detergents which have shown tremendous increase over the past two years continued to grow in popularity. Sales for the first three months this year amounted to 75,992,000 pounds, up 17 3 percent over the previous quarter and 18.7 percent over the comparable period in 1956.

Synthetic detergent sales for the first three months this year constituted 69.5 percent of the total market.

Stearic Color Guaranteed

Armour & Co.'s chemical division is offering to the trade double pressed stearic acid that is guaranteed for color stability. This is said to mark the first time any manufacturer has offered such a guarantee. The Armour product, called "Neo-Fat 18-54," has a guaranteed color stability of 4.0 red and 30 yellow on a 5¼ inch Lovibond scale, after being subjected to 200 degrees Centigrade for two hours.

Air Separation Plant Is Dedicated by Airco

Air Reduction Company, New York, has dedicated its new liquid oxygen, nitrogen and argon plant in Chicago. The plant cost in excess of $7.5 million.

The air separation facility will produce fifty-five tons of liquid oxygen, fifteen tons of liquid nitrogen and three and a half tons of liquid argon per day. It is the third such plant completed by Air Reduction.

Parke, Davis & Co. Elects Officers to Top-Rank Posts

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has announced the election of a new executive committee, a new member of its board of directors, and four officers.

The new executive committee is headed by Cleveland Thurber, member of the board of directors since 1939. He is senior partner in the Detroit law firm of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone. Other executive committee members are: Harold W. H. Burrows, board member since 1949 who also was elected vice-president-administra-

—Continued on page 41

Silica Gel Offered in Canada

Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., is introducing silica gel for natural gas dehydration to the Canadian markets through Commercial Chemicals Company, a division of Standard Chemicals, Ltd., which has headquarters in Vancouver and branches at Calgary and Edmonton.

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CYANAMID ELEVATES EXECUTIVES: Kenneth H. Klipstein (right), who was elevated by American Cyanamid Company, New York, from general manager of its research division to vice-president for personnel relations. Dr. R. P. Parker (left), promoted from assistant general manager to manager of that division succeeding Mr. Klipstein. Dr. J. F. Bourland (not shown here) replaces Dr. Parker as assistant general manager of Cyanamid's research division.

Plastics for Use in Building Seen Reaching $2 Billion by '66

Finished plastics used by the building industry could reach a value of $2 billion by 1966. This would be roughly equivalent to the entire plastics industry's annual sales of raw materials at the present time. Michael F. X. Gigliotti, of Monsanto Chemical Company, predicts this increase in plastics use and gives two reasons for his opinion—the present rate of plastics growth in building and several promising developments in materials and technics.

"The fact is that plastics, in their own right, already are in an equivalent position with metals, stones and wood as a major class or type of materials, and applications for plastics in construction are growing at a fantastic rate," Mr. Gigliotti said last week before the annual meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association in New York.

Now 'First Choice'

The speaker, who is manager of structural plastics engineering for Monsanto's plastics division, noted that some of the categories in which plastic products and materials are accepted as the "first choice" are: Wire coatings, switchgear, laminates as decorative counter and wall coverings, domes, skylights and lighting fixtures, film as moisture barrier and floor tile and wall coverings.

Mr. Gigliotti estimated the value of building products made from plastics and resins in 1956 at about $500 million, approximately 15 percent of the plastics industry and 3½ percent of the $15 billion value of all materials used in building last year.

The value of all building materials will be about $20 billion by 1966, by which time the value of finished plastics products in construction will have grown to a 10 percent share of the total materials, or about $2 billion, Mr. Gigliotti said.

He listed these developments as those which will give accelerated impetus to the use of plastics in construction: Membrane waterproofing, foamed plastic insulation, gaskets and sealants, plastic sandwich

—*Continued on page 38*

ADM Resins Slated To Be Made in Italy

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has licensed Azienda Lavorazione Colori Resine e Affini, Milan, Italy, to make synthetic resins, copolymers, plasticizers and foundry core oils on a royalty basis.

ALCREA will continue to produce its own line of resins but will use ADM trade names of many of its products.

Petroleum Horizons Viewed at Gulf Lab

A look at new horizons in petroleum research was afforded at the opening of three new laboratories at the Harmarville, Pa., research center of Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., last week.

With a combined multi-million dollar value, the facilities will spearhead research into improving methods of oil production and handling of well fluids; bettering fuels and lubricants; and application of nuclear energy to petroleum science.

The new buildings comprise the William Larimer Mellon production research laboratory and drilling building, where new drilling and oil production methods are being investigated; the Richard Beatty Mellon automotive products laboratory, for fuel and lubricant testing; and the Andrew William Mellon nuclear science laboratory, in which uses of nuclear energy in the petroleum industry will be studied.

The production research laboratory is devoted to research into reducing drilling costs and achieving a greater percentage of yield from oil reservoirs. An ultimate

—*Continued on page 35*

Drug Manufacturers Receive A Brickbat From HEW Official For Their Promotion Material

The drug industry was taken to task last week for the "alarming amount of pseudoscientific gobbledygook put out by some manufacturers." Administering this wrist-slapping was Dr. Aims C. McGuinness, special assistant for health and medical affairs to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Conceding that much of the promotional material published by drug makers "is excellent and is educational in every sense of the word," Dr. McGuinnes told the American Pharamaceutical Manufacturers' Association at its annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., that "too much of it is less good than it should be."

The HEW official was also quite disturbed "to see good, solid scientific material quoted out of context—perhaps only a shade so but enough to color the interpretation of the reader and not give him all the facts in the case."

Scientific Fact Must Be Maintained

He said that he was aware of the pressures under which the drug industry operates, but that manufacturers must concede that "maintenance of the highest level of scientific fact in pharmaceutical promotion is a just and proper part of the responsibility of free enterprise and professional freedom."

Dr. McGuinness also found "considerable truth" in charges that much pharmaceutical promotional material seeks to convince doctors to prescribe higher priced therapeutic compounds in place of less expensive single-ingredient products.

"To induce the physician to prescribe $5 worth of medicine when $2 worth will do the job just as well," he declared, "neither helps the cause of medicine nor shows evidence of professional responsibility."

"There must be ever-mounting pressure within the industry," Dr. McGuinness went on to say, "to encourage all drug manufacturers to adopt the uniformly high standards now observed by so many of the major pharmaceutical firms. This is always a sign of a healthy, responsible industry.

"For, while we all recognize that pharmaceutical promotional materials can be a potent force in keeping physicians abreast of new developments, they inevitably will be suspect—and, consequently, discarded—if they are not good and deserving of trust."

In obvious reference to the cancer chemotherapy national program, Dr.

—*Continued on page 38*

Diabetes Oral Medication Reported Clinical Success

First clinical trials in the successful treatment and control of diabetes through use of a non-toxic oral medication which may eventually replace injections of insulin, and found significantly effective in juveniles, have been reported before the annual meeting of the American Diabetes Association.

First formal word of the new oral diabetes compound—N'beta-phenethylformamidinyliminourea (DBI), developed in the research laboratories of US Vitamin Corporation, New York—came in two papers in the proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Its synthesis and chemistry were described by Dr. Georges Ungar, Dr. Louis Freedman and Seymour L. Shapiro of the departments of organic chemistry and pharmacology of US Vitamin.

Results of its first use in human diabetic patients at the New York Medical College —Metropolitan Medical Center and Bird S. Coler Hospital—were published by a team of physicians headed by Dr. Julius Pomeranze.

Francis C. Brown

APMA's Presidency To Brown of Schering

Francis C. Brown, of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., is the new president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, having been installed last week at the annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to succeed Dr. Robert K. Cutter, of Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif.

William B. Graham, of Baxter Laboratories, Morton Grove, Ill., was chosen president- elect.

The organization also elected three regional vice-presidents. They are: Eastern, Allan J. Greene, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; central, Nelson M. Gampfer, Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and western, Dr. Paul W. Spickard, Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles.

Placed on the board of directors were: Dr. Cutter; Lee Gibson, Lakeside Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wis.; William C. Conner, Alcon Laboratories, Fort Worth, Tex.,

—*Continued on page 53*

Commerce's Chemical Unit To Lose Twelve From Staff

The conference committee of the house and senate on the appropriations bill for the Department of Commerce last week agreed to allot $2.2 million to continue operations of the commodity divisions of the department for another year.

This is the same amount previously approved by the senate after the house had voted against appropriating any funds for these services. The amount is about one-third less than recommended by the President and will require a reduction of twelve persons in the chemical and rubber division. Other divisions will be similarly affected.

Ethylenediamine Plant Is Started Up by Dow

A new plant for the production of ethylenediamine has started operations at the Texas division of Dow Chemical Company, at Freeport.

Donald Williams, vice-president and director of sales, said that the new facilities will enable Dow to produce ethylenediamine with a concentration of 92 percent or greater, a significant increase over the concentration previously available from the company. In addition to EDA, the plant will produce diethylenetriamine and triethylenetetramine.

Lithium Use Seen Spiraling Higher and Higher

American industry will consume over 1 million pounds of lithium metal annually by 1970, or several times what the country is producing at the present time.

That is the opinion of Marshall Sittig, president and managing director of the American Lithium Institute. He expressed his opinion last week before the regional reactive metals conference of the American Institute of Mining Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers in Los Angeles.

Discussing the present and future of the alkali metals (lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium and cesium), he noted that lithium, the most rapidly growing member of the alkali family, was currently being used in scavenging of gases from metals in alloy and pharmaceutical manufacture, as a catalyst in the manufacture of synthetic natural rubber, and in the preparation of various lithium chemicals which in turn find use in such fields as catalysis and organic chemistry, and in the preparation of the new chemical fuels for the supersonic bombers and missiles of tomorrow.

The alkali metals as a group have a promising future, Mr. Sittig said. He predicted that these reactive elements—especially lithium and sodium—would find large markets in the synthesis of new metal organics, whether polymers, antiknocks, or high energy fuels.

Sodium, presently used in quantities exceeding 250 million pounds, will prove useful, he said, in the production of such reactive metals as zirconium, titanium, and beryllium, while lithium, due to its low density, is exceptionally promising as a coolant for aircraft nuclear propulsion plants.

Mr. Sittig reported that lithium seems to have a promising future as a stereospecific catalyst for plastic and elastomer

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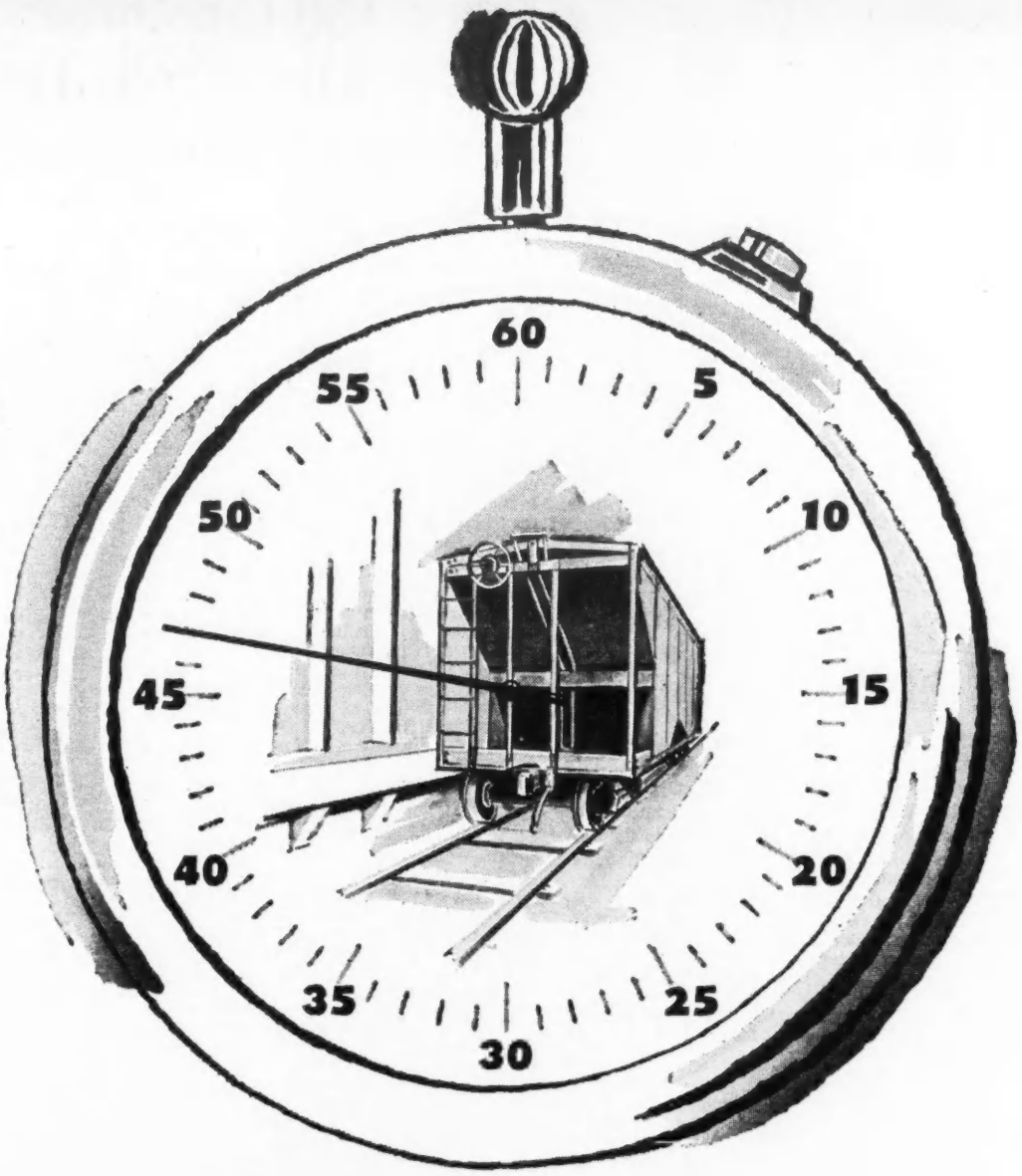
AS&R Buys Enthone, Finishing Chemicals Firm

American Smelting & Refining Company has bought a metal finishing chemicals and electroplating company, Enthone, Inc., located in New Haven, Conn.

The transaction, according to a spokesman for American Smelting, involved $1.5 million of the company's stock. Enthone, founded in 1930, will be known as American Smelting's federated metals division.



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Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., June 2-6.
American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 2-5.
Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Vancouver, B. C., June 3-5.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 14-16.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, New York, September 8-13.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 9-12.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

American Soybean Association, combined annual meeting with National Soybean Processors Association, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., August 26-28.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 2-4.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Chemical Additives Conference, sponsored jointly by Food Law Institute, Food Group of Society of Chemical Industry, Society of Analytical Chemistry and Association of Public Analysts, Royal Institution of Great Britain, London, July 26.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 16-17.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, luncheon and panel discussion, Biltmore hotel, New York, June 18; annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, New York University School of Law, New York, July 12.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 4-6.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

National Plant Food Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-12.

Paint Industries Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., November 3-9.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Societe Chimique de France, centenary celebration, Paris, France, July 16-17.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Leeds, England, July 8-13.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, June 11.

Chemical Companies Urged: Keep Alert, Sell Aggressively For Share of Defense Orders

Any chemical company that wishes to receive maximum sales benefits from the government's demand for military materials must do so in two ways: (1) by keeping alert to the changes in development programs and (2) by selling aggressively to the industries which are the development and production contractors for military weapons. That is the advice of John H. Garrett, executive secretary of the coordinating committee on materials in the Department of Defense.

Mr. Garrett spoke last week in White Haven, Pa., on "Department of Defense as a Consumer of Chemicals—the Potential Market and Its Stability." His talk was delivered at the meeting of the Chemical Industry Association.

Technological Revolution

"I would like to say just a few words about the stability of the military market for chemicals. We are going through a period of technological revolution. The advent of nuclear explosives, together with development of new types of propulsive devices for their delivery—turbo-jet, ram jet and rocket engines—is resulting in great changes in concepts of military operations. Just where this will lead cannot be seen very clearly," the speaker remarked.

"It is pretty certain, though, that the changes in the composition and equipment of the operating forces will come about slowly. Piloted aircraft will be built and remain an important part of our navy and air force for many years to come. These aircraft will continue to use large quantities of conventional petroleum-base fuels.

"As missiles gradually become perfected they will be added to the list of conventional weapons, and, quite a few years from now, will probably diminish the need for piloted combat aircraft.

"As the years go by, there should be an increasing demand for the specialized types of propellants used in rockets, but I do not look for any enormous demand to build up in the near future, unless of course we should be faced with a serious emergency.

"The market for military products is inherently unstable. As new weapons are developed and standardized, they may be procured in some quantity for a time, but when war reserve needs are filled production falls to the level required for training and replacement purposes. If such a weapon requires a specialized fuel or ex-

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George F. Smith

HIF Chairman Asks Speed in Medicine Use

Despite the research that has been accomplished by the Health Information Foundation, "much work remains to be done in closing the gap between advances in medical science and the use of health services by the public," George F. Smith, president of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., said last week following his re-election as chairman of the board of the foundation.

"Fortunately, we are making headway," he said, "and will continue to enhance our present system of medical care through the initiative and efforts of free enterprise. The solid support of the drug, pharmaceutical, chemical and allied industries is needed to assure continuation of the research program now beginning to mature and materialize."

Three new directors were elected to the board of the foundation at the meeting. They are: Harry J. Loynd, president of

—Continued on page 37

USDA Calls Supply of Pesticides Ample Barring Unusual Outbreaks

Supplies of most pesticides will be ample in 1957. So says Department of Agriculture in its annual report entitled "The Pesticide Situation for 1956-57." The department warns, however, that sudden outbreaks of pests could quickly absorb normal supplies, resulting in temporary local shortages. For that reason, USDA urges that insect infestations be detected early and control operations started. Although additional stocks of the usual pesticides are located within easy shipping distance of most areas, a day or more may be required for movement to infested fields.

Specific preferred materials, especially those of recent development, may be hard to obtain during the growing season, and the department recommends that they be ordered well ahead.

The chemical industry produced larger amounts of pesticidal materials in 1956 than ever before. Output of DDT, for example, rose 10 million pounds in 1956 from the previous record year of 1955.

Production of BHC in 1956 amounted to 14,369,000 pounds, a considerable increase

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Scientific Workers' Wage Hike Is Asked

A prevailing wage determination of $1.20 an hour under the Walsh-Healey public contracts law for the scientific, industrial and laboratory instrument industry was proposed last week by Secretary of Labor James E. Mitchell. The present rate is 75 cents and has been in effect since January, 1950.

Government agencies in 1955 awarded contracts under the law of more than $118 million for products of the industry. Interested parties were given thirty days in which to submit comments on the wage determination.

Gasoline Consumption Went Higher in 1956

Gasoline consumption in the United States exceeded 56 billion gallons in 1956, an annual survey of the American Petroleum Institute reveals.

Emphasizing the extent of the many pressures on the petroleum industry, the 1956 peak represents an increase of one and three-quarter billion gallons over the previous high in 1955.

The record-breaking figure includes both motor vehicle and offhighway consumption—that is, fuel that is consumed by stationary engines, tractors, airplanes and other such units.

California continued to lead the parade of states, accounting for five and a third billion gallons in 1956. Statistically speaking, this is below last year's all-time high, but it reflects a change in reporting procedures rather than a decline in consumption. The 1956 figures exclude jet fuel from government sales, a procedure that was initiated in December of 1955.

Texas, with four and one-half billion gallons; New York, with three and two-

—Continued on page 46

MCA's Annual Conclave To Hear Strauss of AEC

Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, June 6 through 8 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. He will address the annual banquet June 7.

Speakers at the business meeting on June 6 will include Dr. Leland I. Doan, president of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Fred C. Foy, president of Koppers Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., and J. E. Hull, MCA president.

SKF Changes Names Of Foreign Subsidiaries

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has announced a series of name changes for its subsidiaries in five countries, including Britain.

A. J. White Ltd., the British pharmaceutical firm which was purchased in 1956, is now operating under the name of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd. For more than thirty years, SKF marketed its products to Britain and in other countries through Menley & James, Ltd., a subsidiary of A. J. White.

The main reason for the name change

—Continued on page 58

SOCMA to Hear Discussion On Scientific Gains Abroad

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its regular monthly luncheon meeting June 11 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York. William Q. Hill, associate editor of applied journals for the American Chemical Society, will discuss "Pulsing Scientific Developments Abroad." Cocktails will be served at noon, with luncheon following at 12:30 p.m.

Food Marketing Parley To Be Held in Cambridge

Food and marketing experts will gather today at the Acorn Park laboratories of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., to discuss "What do people like and how can the businessman determine this?"

The gathering will focus on consumer product testing. Aimed at management and marketing research executives, the one-day session will give those interested in flavor research a chance to exchange ideas about consumer tests.

Va. Smelting Adds Product

Virginia Smelting Company, West Norfolk, Va., has added a new product—anhydrous sodium bisulfite—to its present group of reducing agents. Four grades—technical, agricultural, photographic and CP—will be produced.

Chemical Industry Becoming No. 1 Steel Container User

The chemical industry is fast becoming the nation's number one user of steel shipping containers, and currently accounts for 40 percent of steel drum use and 20 percent of steel pails. In 1956, the industry used over 30 million units for the shipment of many different products.

It is of major interest that in terms of comparative price increases, steel drums are up only 133 percent since 1940 and steel pails are up 122 percent, whereas petroleum products are up 141 percent and steel wages, which have a major effect on container costs, are up 217 percent. These facts are pointed out in a report now being distributed to members of the Steel Shipping Container Institute by Livingston Keplinger, president.

Since 1940, container production, based on last year's shipments, is up 115 percent as compared to production increases of 71 percent for finished steel, 57 percent for passenger cars, and an overall increase of 113 percent for industrial production.

During much of this period the petroleum industry steadily decreased the percentage of new container production required each year. However, container use by the chemical industry, which itself is up 340 percent, has offset this decrease.

In 1956 the container industry required 1,018,873 tons of steel, making it the nation's second largest user of sheet steel, the automotive industry being the largest. Approximately 60 percent of the cost of steel shipping containers is raw material in the form of steel sheets and steel closures. The industry is so closely allied with the basic steel industry that when steel prices advance because of wage increases, the container manufacturer not only must pay the higher price for steel, but must also pay his own employees the wage and

—Continued on page 37

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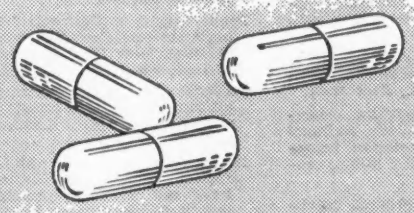
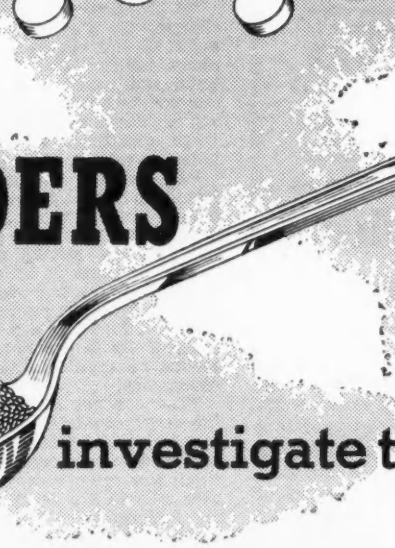


TABLETS



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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 31 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml. or redist. 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.21 - 1.85
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58 - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units gram, bots gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34¾- —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
flake ..... lb. 1.22 - 1.26
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphaapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .048 - .0758
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works to. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾- .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .032 - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis ..... lb. .0295- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al.O., fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al.O., fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld ... lb. .2710- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .78½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al. dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ....ton. 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ....ton. 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld .... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, f.o.b. works. lb. 1.05 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Benzoate

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystalline	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cs.	cases	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	t.l.	truck loads
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	tank wagons
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dl-	dextrolaevo	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

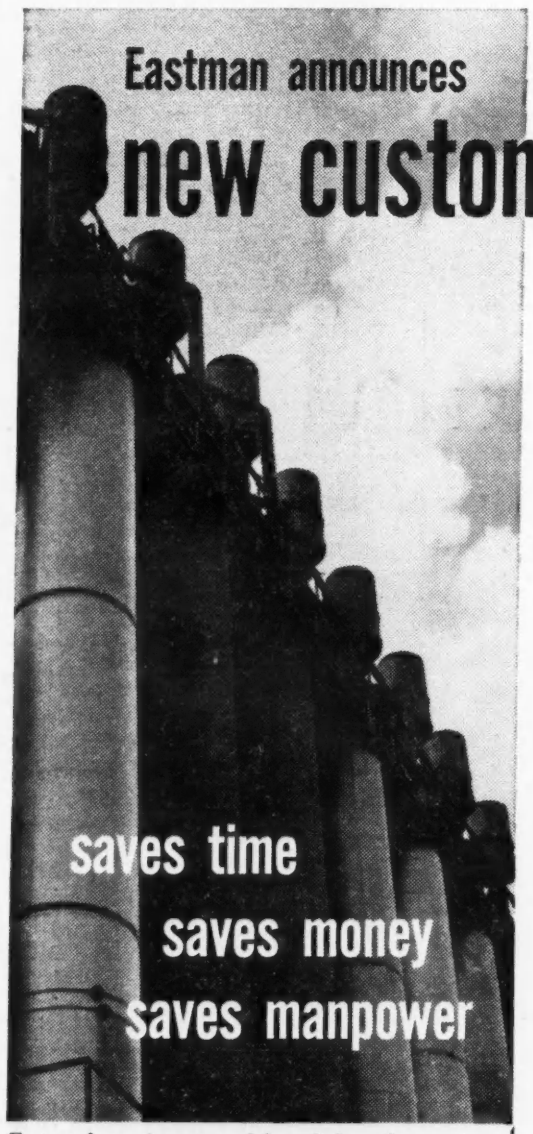
Ammonium Biborate—Avacado Oil

Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls, lb. .45 • —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia acqueous).
Ammonium hypophosphate NF, dms. lb. 3.07 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots, lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., bbls., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 • —
bbls., 2,000-lb. contracts, works, lb. 1.23 • —
ringle bbls., works lb. 1.24 • —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton 64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton 64.00 • —
August discount ton 5.00 • —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 79.69 • —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 • —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 273.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton 278.50 • —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium Persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 • .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 • —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 • —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 • —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼

Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton 32.00 • —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 • .10½
syn., bulk, c.l., works ton 32.00 -42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 • —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 • .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 • 1.96
Ammonium thiosulfate, CP, cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. plant lb. 1.40 • —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 4.50 • 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic., bots lb. 18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, bots lb. 4.50 • 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.50 • —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb. 16.50 • —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms, lb. 4.50 • 6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist, from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd, lb. .16 • —

Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd, lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 • —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.),
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 • —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 • —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 • —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 • —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .16 • —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 • —
tanks, works lb. .60 • —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 • 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 • 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 • —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.25 • —
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.60 • 1.80
Tech., dms lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 • .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 85.00 -100.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 80.00 -95.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 • —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l, same basis lb. .35 • —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.75 • 3.50
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs lb. .25 • —
Spanish, bgs lb. .25 • —
Syrian, bgs lb. .25 • —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 • 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 • —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 • —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .15 • .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 • —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .95 • —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 • —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 • —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 • —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 • —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 • .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 • —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 • —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 • —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 • —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms lb. .75 • .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 • .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 • .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 • —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 • 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 • —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.50 • —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 • —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 • —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 • —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Aresnic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 • —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 • —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 • —
Asafetida, cn lb. .40 • —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 • —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 82.00 • —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 72.00 • —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.25 • —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 58.00 • —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 48.30 • —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 • —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 41.00 • —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 • —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 38.00 • —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 • —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 • —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 • —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 • —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 • —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 • —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 • —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 35.00 • —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 41.00 • —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton 40.00 • —
Asphalt, manjac, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy. gal. .09 • —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 • —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton 20.00 • —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 • 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots lb. 2.00 • 2.45
Avocado oil, cns lb. 3.25 • —



Eastman's equipment and knowledge of organic reactions are available to companies needing any of these operations carried out on a custom basis. Contracts can be drawn up to use our services for either one-time jobs or for continuing, planned processing.

These Eastman services often can speed development work; eliminate the need to purchase expensive pilot-plant or irregularly-used production equipment; or be used as reserve production facilities when your own equipment is working full capacity.

Write for specific information, including cost, quantities and scheduling details, on any reaction or operation that could meet your present or future needs.

Acetylations—of alcohols or amines with acetic acid, acetic anhydride or ketene to give such compounds as esters, amides and anilides. The use of acetic anhydride and ketene are particularly useful with heat-sensitive compounds.

Aldol Type Condensations—with aldehydes, ketones, or both, to give such compounds as acetaldol, butyraldol, diacetone alcohol, 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl) butyraldehyde (trimethylolpropane intermediate), and hydroxypivaldehyde (neopentyl glycol and pantothenic acid intermediate).

Anhydride Formation—of symmetrical or mixed anhydrides by reaction of acetic anhydride with various organic acids.

Dehydrations—of aldols and ketols catalytically or thermally to give such compounds as crotonaldehyde, mesityl oxide and isobutylidene acetone.

Dehydrogenations—of primary or secondary alcohols in liquid or vapor phase reactions to give, as examples: acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, and methylhexyl ketone.

Esterifications—of solids or liquids, saturated and unsaturated, mono- or polyhydric alcohols, and mono- or polybasic acids have been esterified.

Hydrogenations—up to 2000 p.s.i.g. and 250°C. with various catalysts. Partial, selective hydrogenations of unsaturated aldehydes to saturated aldehydes such as 2-ethylhexenal to 2-ethylhexanal, and crotonaldehyde to butyraldehyde, have been carried out, along with experimental work on reducing the aldehyde group without hydrogenating the double bond, to give such compounds as allyl and crotyl alcohols. Complete reductions of aldehydes and unsaturated compounds have also been carried out to make butyl alcohol, 2-ethylhexanol, and isocaproic acid from 4-methylpentenoic acid. Hydrogenations are also valuable in up-grading materials with undesirable unsaturation or color.

Oxidations—of saturated and unsaturated aldehydes, alcohols and aromatic compounds catalytically with air to give acids containing no inorganic products other than catalysts. Examples are the preparation of acetic, butyric, 2-ethylhexanoic, crotonic, benzoic, toluic and phthalic acids.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Massachusetts; Cleveland; Cincinnati; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .69 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works .ton.106.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works .ton.121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works .. lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.191.00 - —
NF, cryst, 100-lb. dms .... lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald .ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt. equald.lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms .... lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... ton.105.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines .... ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.49.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., ex whse, New York ton.70.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l. works, E .....100 lbs. 2.63 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.... lb. .63 - .65
Brazilian, bgs ..... lb. .67 - .69
Central American, bgs..... lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs..... lb. .67 - .69
Refd., USP., bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .82
white slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .78 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns .. lb. .73 - .76
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns... lb. .72 - .77
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .35 - .37
Belladonna root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.ton.87.00 - —
low gel., bgs 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse.ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works... lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .74 - 1.05
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l..... lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district..... gal. .36 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district..... gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..... gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio..... gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo ..... gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district..... gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district..... gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.... gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind..... gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
dms., l.c.l., works. gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine, dms ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra cs ..... lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald.lb. .20 - —
area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .90 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms..... lb. .64 - .79
Tech., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .47½- .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., 13-gal cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
13-gal cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns..... ....lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots... lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.10.25 -10.50
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots .....gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. .....lb. 1.75 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars .....lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. .....lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots ...lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms..... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. .... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms..... lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms.... lb. 2.63 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.30 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. .... lb. .30¾- —
Blackberry root bark, bls. .... lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls .....lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls..... lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

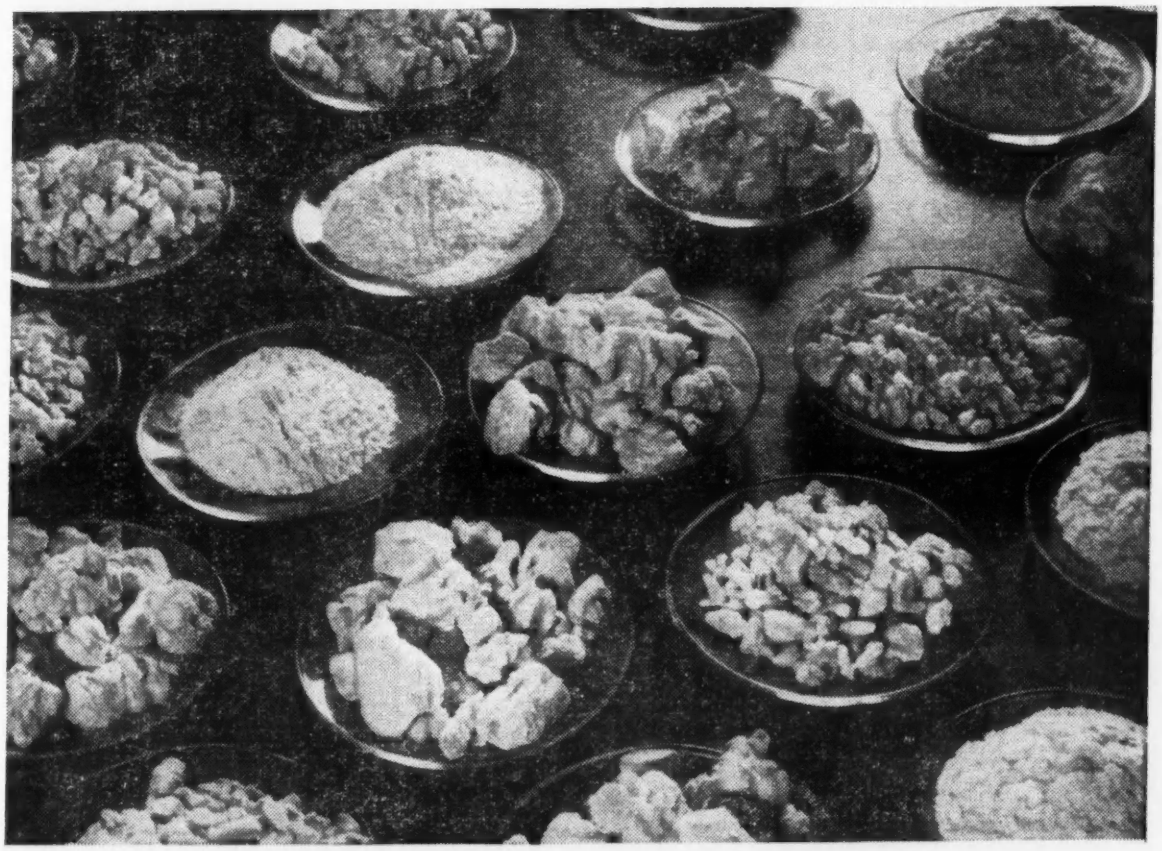
Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
Soluble, bgs., c.l ..... lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l ..... lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l ..... lb. .15½- .35¼
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, dms. ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.80
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E . ton.60.00 - —
Bone oil, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).



SOLVAY Anhydrous ALUMINUM CHLORIDE

...in screen sizes that will fit your needs

PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: SOLVAY Anhydrous Aluminum Chloride is a yellow crystalline solid.

Specific gravity 25°/4°C.: 2.44
Melting point (sealed tube): .....190°C.
Boiling point, 752 mm.: .....182.7°C.
Sublimation point: .....180°C.
Odor, in dry air: .....None

SOLUBILITY:

Water .....soluble

With proper care, about 70 parts by weight of aluminum chloride can be dissolved in 100 parts of water at 15°C. (59°F.) At higher solution temperatures decomposition occurs with the evolution of volatile chloride compounds.

Alcohol .....complete
Ether .....complete
Carbon tetrachloride .....soluble
Chloroform .....soluble
Benzene .....insoluble

Aluminum Chloride • Vinyl Chloride • Para-dichlorobenzene
Calcium Chloride • Potassium Carbonate • Monochlorobenzene
Sodium Nitrite • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Soda Ash
Snowflake® Crystals • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Chloroform
Ammonium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Methyl Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Chlorine
Methylene Chloride • Hydrogen Peroxide • Carbon Tetrachloride

This high purity material—available in varied screen sizes—is highly effective as an alkylation catalyst used in producing styrene, synthetic detergents, high octane aviation gas. Makers of ethyl chloride and butyl rubber also value its catalytic action. Other applications occur in such diversified fields as insecticides, pharmaceuticals, phenol, synthetic resins, petroleum cracking, dyestuffs and intermediates.

SOLVAY®

How can you apply it?
Mail coupon for sample, data!

Allied Chemical

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Please send me without cost the following SOLVAY Anhydrous Aluminum Chloride items:

☐ Test sample ☐ Literature

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Phone_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

BC-6

Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.71.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.125.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.130.25 - —
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.53.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.104 25 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.128.50 -148.50
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 -153.50
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 -208.75
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truck-load, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Suifur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .12 - .18
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14¾- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .25¾- .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .26¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).

p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.60 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 6.20 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.50 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls. same basis lb. 4.40 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.25 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.46 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.14 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.35 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.67 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.34 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram. .65 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Gran., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.55 -93.25
19% P, bgs., c.l., works, Tex. Cit. ton.76.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 -104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms lb. .28 - .35
White, dms lb. .29 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.75 - —
Rectified, cns. lb. 9.75 - —
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .63 - .65
Refd., bgs lb. .70 - .72
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capric acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19¼- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleo resin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17 - —
Caraway oil, NF, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
Carbon black, furnace, semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0450- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0850- —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale, works lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb. 38.00 -40.50
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 3.00 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .89 - .90
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .72
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots, lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots, lb. .72 - .73
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.39
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.39 - 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .395 - —
Tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
Carotene, USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .084 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .35 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible, acid precip., 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .23¾- .24¼
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .26½- .27
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .22 - —
"B" lb. .21 - —
"C" lb. .20 - —
Corinje, "A" lb .20½- —
"B" lb. .19½- —
"C" lb. .18 - —
Cassi oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton 180.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
Castor oil, dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3060- —
cms., l.c.l. lb. .3160- —
tanks lb. .2860- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2910- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3010- —
tanks lb. .2900- —
hydrogenated, bgs., tons lots lb. .3375- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., cl. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
tanks lb. .2350- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2475- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2875- —
tanks lb. .2275- —
Ref. and deodorized, dms., c. lb. .3000- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3100- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .22¾- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼- .15½
75%, dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor oil pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .67 - 1.00
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .41 - —
Indian, bgs. lb 21 - —
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb. 15.25 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powder, 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
50% butyryl alcohol, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2 fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. .85 - .95
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 225.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.80.00 - —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.108.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.98.00 - —
25 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.88.00 - —
40 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.85.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, south ton.57.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, south. ton.53.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, south ton.38.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, south ton.41.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00

Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¼- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- 25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis, lb. 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works, lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .33 - —

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
chys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40

Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .98 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.08 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 10.25 -10.90
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 4.30 - —
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l., lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .80 - .90
Java, cns. lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns. lb. .95 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.60 - —
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton. 27.00 -30.20
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 10.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 15.50 - —

Clay, china, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .42½- —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .47 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .57 - —

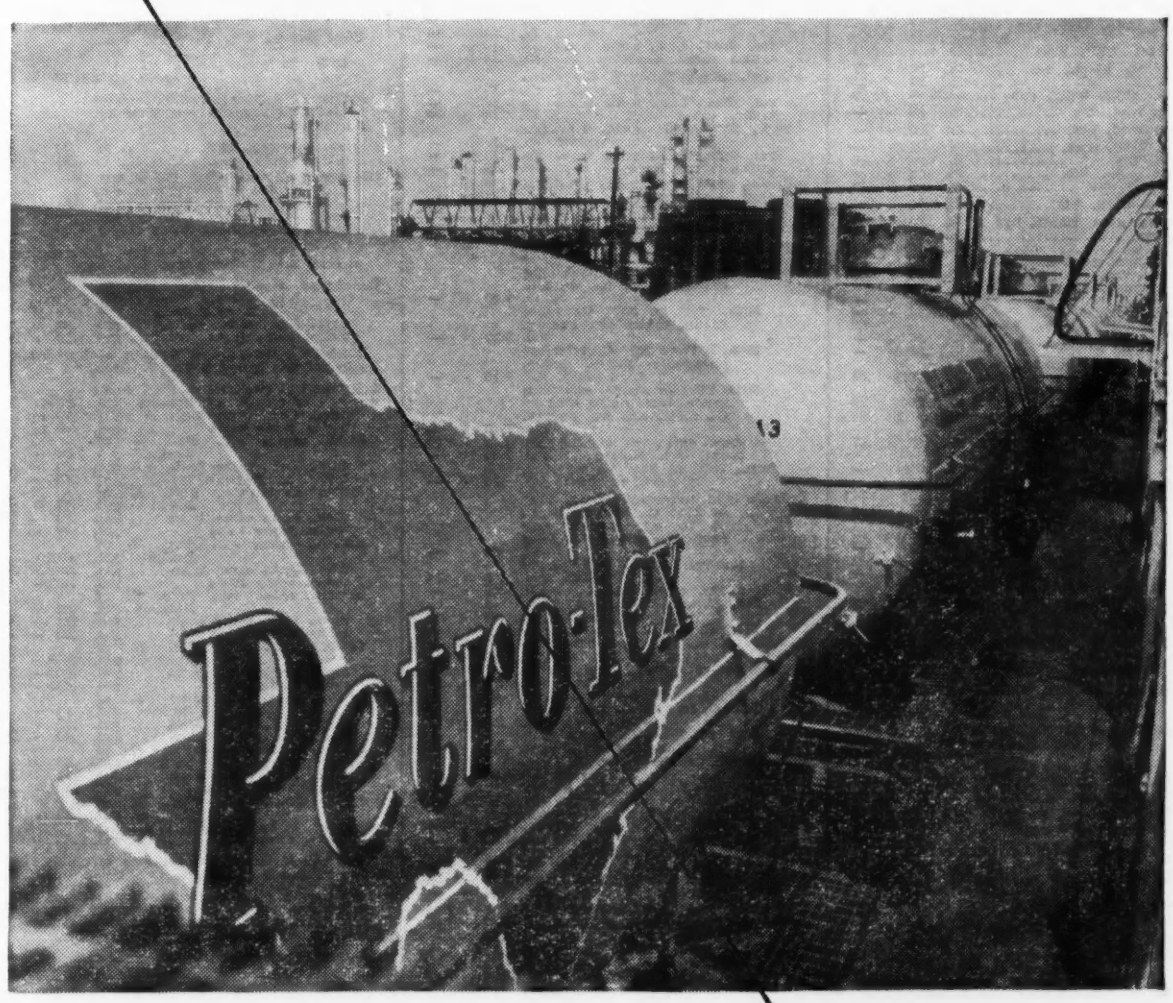
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .33
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton. 40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. 36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 39.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 - —

Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —

new butadiene cars, too!



To keep pace with new production now coming on stream, we have substantially enlarged our fleet of modern tank cars. And to serve both rubber and chemical industry customers even more effectively, we are now completing a modern Research Laboratory and Pilot Plant at our Houston headquarters.

Largest non-captive producer of butadiene and related hydrocarbons, we welcome discussion of your potential needs for butane-derived petro-chemicals.

Petro-Tex

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
JOINTLY OWNED BY
TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY AND FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¼- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co. kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd.lb. .42 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cociliana bark, bls lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .68 - .73
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .12¼- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .11¼- —
Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl lb. .19 - .19½
deodorized, dms., tax incl lb. .21 - .22
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tanks lb. .21½- —
Dbl. dist., dms. lb. .24½- .26½
tanks lb. .22½- —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .11⅝- .11⅞
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .19½- .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43¼- .44
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .29½- .30
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .37¾- .38¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .43 - .47
Copper cyanide, tech. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .698 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .708 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .728 - .748
Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .32 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30 - .32
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .51 - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .49 - —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1980- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.90 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.13.40 -15.90
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.22.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.25 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.28.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.29.00 -33.00
Copper undecylenate, dms lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f ton.158.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f ton.153.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots ton.10.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 - —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13¼- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06⅛- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1891- .1900
tanks lb. .1691- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
½-lb. cns lb. 1.09 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.57 - —
Corn syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton.51.50 -52.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .12⅞- —
tanks, Valley lb. .12⅞- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .12⅜ Nom.
tanks, Waco lb. .12½ Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .18⅜- .18½
tanks lb. .16⅜- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst, dms lb. 3.60 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
m.p., 25°-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald. lb. 1.10 - —
50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.20 - —
80%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .70 - —
Powd., cs lb. .85 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb 4.10 - 4.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .18½- —
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs lb. N.P.
Cumin oil, bots., cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works.ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works.ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
cyls 100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E. cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .16 Nom.
E, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
Dammar gum, East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .12 - .13½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .11½- .13
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. lb. .37½- .40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .44¼- .47
No. 2 bgs. lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .32 - —
DDD, tech., flaks,grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., cl, works, frt equald lb. .23 - .27
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms, smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P. paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton.49.50 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton.64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb.24.00 -25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.48 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.32 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.06 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Destrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .125 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .145 - —
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .155 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works lb. .64 - .64½
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .12 - .14½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt., alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .30½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- .28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .31 - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.40 - 5.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomymin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —

Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .09¼- —
Nat., bgs lb. .08 - —
Dillseed oil, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .28½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.275 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald lb .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .71 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.50 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- .31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. 28 - .28½
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61½- .62½
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. works gal. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .62 - —
Steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, south gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .56 - .61
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports ex dock ton 80.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.13 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. 1.11 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. 1.09 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.64 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.78 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste lb. 2.92 - —

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Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
1150 Olive R, Single paste ... lb 1.42 - —
dms., dlvd. ...
1151 Brown R, single paste ... lb 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder, lb 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG ... lb 3.00 - —
p-14 Brown EB ... lb 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L ... lb 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN ... lb 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF ... lb 1.60 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 ... lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL ... lb 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ... lb 6.81 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z ... lb 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC ... lb 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD ... lb 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH ... lb 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM ... lb 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN ... lb 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV ... lb 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG ... lb 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 ... lb 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc ... lb 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc .. lb 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc ... lb 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB ... lb 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG ... lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc ... lb 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls ... lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls ... lb 1.03 - 1.05
Tanners, bbls ... lb .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls ... lb .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. ... lb .45 - —
Select, bundles ... lb .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz 48.25 - 49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd 100% basis lb 3.75 - —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works lb 1.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .96 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - .75
Ephedrine sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - .72
Powd., tins, 100-oz lots ... oz. .66 - .73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .35½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb .33 - —

1-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots, gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, crs ... lb. 8.50 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ... lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots. ... oz. 87.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., fll., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va ... lb. .14½ - .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15¾ - —
tanks frt. alld ... lb. .12¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12½ - —
Syn., 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .59½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd ... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .34 - —

Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks, same basis ... gal. 20.43 - —
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ... gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies. gal. 21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 21.75 - 21.81
tanks, same basis ... gal. 21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .17½ - —
Ethyl benzoate bots ... lb. .74 - .90
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld E ... lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E ... lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ... lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works ... lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ... lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works ... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works ... lb. .85 - .90
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ... lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, crs ... lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. ... lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. ... lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .10 - —
Ethyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E ... lb. .34½ - —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .21¾ - —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ... lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .52½ - —
tanks, frt. equald ... lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. ... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E ... lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .41½ - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ... lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .15 - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate ... lb. .0475 - .0525
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .13½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .19½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over. lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms. lb. .62 - —
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms. ... lb. .72 - —
Eugenol, USP, bots ... lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls ... lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.

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ORGANICS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde • Methanol Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorophenol • Surfactants

Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.85	—
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.13½-	—
Czech, medium, bgs	lb.	.09	—
Indian, light, bgs	lb.	.15½-	—
Rumanian, bgs	lb.	.09	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
Soln., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	—
USP IX, djns	lb.	.17	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.85	—
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.25	6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	100 lbs.	3.75	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½-	.09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.86	—
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt alld	lb.	.25¾-	—
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.85	.87
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	.65
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40½-	—
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40	.44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	36.25	-42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	.68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	.69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½-	.33½
Ferric sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.94	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs.		3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27 00	—
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½-	.10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.00	-35.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	3.75	4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns	lb.	4.75	—
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1450-	.1500
Kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1680-	.1730
Light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1300-	.1350
tanks	lb.	.1150-	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.14	—
200,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.15½-	—
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.16	—
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.			
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	130.00	—
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., same basis	ton.	125.00	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more	gram.	1.20	—
10% feed grade, fib dms., 15 kilos or more	kilo.	86.00	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0715-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.0450-	—
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0746	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0475-	—
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420-	—
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.1570-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620-	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675-	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton.	19.00	—
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	-21.75
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	-18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point	ton.	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd. W.	lb.	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb.	.29	—
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20	—
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
Fustic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½-	—
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.45½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½-	—
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02	2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.50	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.45	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, pure, bots	oz.	4.25	5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.53	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.65	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.72	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.75	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.82	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.23	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	3.10	3.40
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	2.90	3.20
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb.	14.75	—
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	17.00	—
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	2.80	3.10
Ginger oil, dist., bots.	lb.	18.50	—
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	4.00	7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	6.00	-10.25
Ginger root, African, bls	lb.	.33	—
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.26½-	—
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.76	—
No. 3 bgs.	lb.	.75	—
Nigerian, split, bgs.	lb.	.28	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works	lb.	.25	—
non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., 1-dm. lots, works	lb.	.16	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	—
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.00	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05	—
1-Glutamine bots.	gram.	.65	—
Glycerine, crude, nat., saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks	lb.	.1760-	.18
Crude, nat., soaplye, tanks	lb.	.15½-	.16¼
Glycerine, refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅜-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅞-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅛-	—
Glycerine, refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾-	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.28	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	4.10	—
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.50	—

Dystrip, developed by Ulano Products Co., in conjunction with the U. S. Air Force.

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Glycerine is the plasticizer in a new process for making area color separations and negatives. Government map makers report that the new process effects time savings of as much as 60 to 1 in preparing maps for reproduction.

In the new process, a plastic sheet is sensitized and contact printed. The sheet then is plasticized with Glycerine, allowing line-bounded areas to be stripped out easily. Dyeing converts the image into an opaque color separation.

Glycerine has also found application in more conventional reproduction processes. It is widely used as a plasticizer for printing ink resins and as a humectant in stamp pads.

Glycerine's usefulness continues to grow. Stable in price, dependable in supply, Glycerine offers processors a unique balance of properties: It is hygroscopic, nontoxic, stable, nonvolatile, with excellent solvent power and agreeable taste. New applications for Glycerine are extending its use in paints, foods, pharmaceuticals, packaging and many other fields. For a useful 20-page booklet, "Glycerine Properties and Uses," write to:

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295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

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Graphite—Iron Blue

Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.09½- .09⅝
Yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07⅝- .07½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾- .18¾
Grease oil, extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb.	2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb.	2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb.	3.40 - 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs	lb.	.50 - —
Tech. grade, bgs	lb.	.40 - —
Guaiacwood oil, cns	lb.	1.60 - —

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00 - —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00 - 62.00

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H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.35 - —
Hansa G pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.70 - .75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns	lb.	2.10 - 2.50
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).		
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.243 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½- .48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.17 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).		
Hydrazine, free base, ret., dms., works	lb.	No. Stocks.
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys	lb.	2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys	lb.	3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E	lb.	.37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).		
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works.	lb.	15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more	gram.	4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more	gram.	4.50 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70 - —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots	lb.	.40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).		
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd.,	100 lbs.	20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works	lb.	.45 - —
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55 - .60
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W	lb.	.39 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms	lb.	1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis	lb.	.136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis	lb.	.085 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).		
Hioscyamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots	oz.	6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27 - —
Hydrophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys.	lb.	1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys.	lb.	.88 - —

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Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars	lb.	.75 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).		
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	16.50 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00 - —
dms., dlvd	lb.	4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).		
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	4.85 - —
b-Ionone, cns	lb.	5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	7.50 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	7.85 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.54 - —

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Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, ogs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .46 - .70
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Isobornyl propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.60
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.23 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., dlvd lb. .07 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs lb. .40 - .42
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Juniper berry oil, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .50 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1525- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —

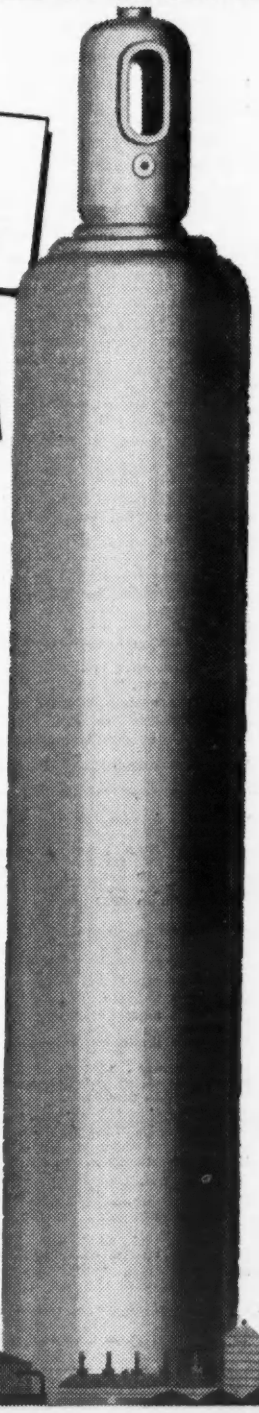
Lactic acid, edible, 50%., bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1780- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1830- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1880- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2250
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3030- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3080- .3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3130- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3180- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
USP, 85%, cyls lb. .85 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs. 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —

Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Ladyslipper root, bls lb. No stocks.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
Lamp black bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds. works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1270- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .25 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms lb. .35¾- .37¾
tanks lb. .33¾- .34
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., dms., works lb. .68 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. lb. .90 - —
Lavender flower oil, perfume grade, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 5.50 - —
Perfume grade, USP, French, 38-40% ester, cns lb. 7.50 - —
40-42% ester, cns lb. 9.00 - —
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.60 - —
Lavandin oil dms., cns lb. 2.55 - 2.95

Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .36½- —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead lineolate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Lead metal, pigs, prime, New York. lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .27½- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾- —

HARSHAW

FLUORIDES



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Fluorinating Agents
Frosting Mixtures
Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous
Hydrofluoric Acid Aqueous
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Lead Fluoborate
Metallic Fluoborates
Potassium Bifluoride
Potassium Chromium Fluoride
Potassium Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Titanium Fluoride
Silico Fluorides
Sodium Fluoborate
Tin Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoride

Lead Orthosilicate-Gel—Mirbane Oil

Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO_2 dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 • —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1745- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1845- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1835- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1935- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .35 • —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 • —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 • —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld, lb. .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .20 • —
Lead, white, basic, silicate., bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 • .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 • .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 • .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 • —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots lb. 50.00 -85.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.00 • 5.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.75 • —
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 1.40 • —
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 • .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 • .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 • .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 4.65 • 5.00
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt ton. 20.82 • —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton. 22.32 • —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 26.32 • —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 5.00 • 5.25
West Indian, cns. lb. 5.00 • —
Expressed West Indian, cns lb. 6.75 • —
Terpeneless, bots. lb. 50.00 -85.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 • 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.65 • 4.80
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 • 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.30 • 5.10
96-98%, dms. lb. 4.05 • 6.75
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.80 • 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 • 1.68
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 • 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 • —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .30 • —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 55.00 • —
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis, ton. 51.00 -51.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .1730- .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1270- —
tanks, New York lb. .1410- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1440- .1450
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .1930- —
Water-white, dms lb. .2230- —
Linseed pitch, dms. lb. .06 • .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 • 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 • —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 • 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvs., frt. alld, works lb. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 • —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. 1.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 • —
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 • —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
bbls., ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb. 10.50 -12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .78 • —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 • 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.25 • —
Lithium salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 • 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 • —
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 • 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .93 • —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 • —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 • —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. 1.50 • —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs lb. .50 • —
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 • —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 • —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 4.50 • —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms. lb. 12.00 • —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms. lb. 12.00 -13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 3.25 • —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment lb. 3.25 • —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 14.00 • —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Magnesia, syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms. lb. .45 • .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 • —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton. 46.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 • 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 • —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- .15½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.34 • 1.41
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .23½- .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 • —
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 • 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 • —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 • —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.

Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 • 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 • .38
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27½- —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 • —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 • 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .55 • .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Manganese arsenate, bgs. lb. .16 • —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb. .22 • —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton. 148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 • —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms lb. 1.80 • 1.94
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 • —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E lb. .36 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. .38 • —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 • —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .30 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% Mn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 97.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 104.50 • —
Manganese tallate, 6% Mn, dms lb. .24 • —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, ton. 62.00 • —
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 54.00 -57.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .34¾- .38
CBB, bgs lb. No. stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs lb. No stocks.
DK, dust., bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .19¾- .22
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 • —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 • .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¼ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.00 • 6.50
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .52 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 • —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 • —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 • 6.01
Tech., c.l., works lb. 5.77 • —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 • —
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask. 255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • .14½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • .15½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 • .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2.4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld, 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .20½- —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 • —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states. Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .48½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, lb. .39 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 • —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 • 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 • .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 • .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. lb. .79 • .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men,, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 • 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 • .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 • —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 -42.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 • —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 • —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 • —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 • 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62 • —
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 • —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.30 • —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 • —

Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald, with Chicago.

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 • —
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal, min., tank trucks, max. load limit works lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylipyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgc., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 • —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 • .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 • .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .59 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .61 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .85 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .90½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia gal. .32 • —
Newark, dlvd. gal. .3328- —
New York, dlvd. gal. .34½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg., tankswagon, Boston gal. .20 • —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).

MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .22¼- .23¼
tanks, New York gal. .28 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine actate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
Syn., ambrette, ens., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .08½- Nom
yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
Syn., bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, dms lb. .26 - .30
tanks lb. .25⅜- —
Myrobalans, Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 57.00 -58.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 -63.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .153 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Naphthalene, crude, imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs, 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mived acid (see Cleve5s acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .45 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .50 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French bots lb. 575.00 —
Nerolin, ens. lb. 2.45 2.65
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 -
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾ .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, cbys., extra, l.c.l., same basis. c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —

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ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

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Unadulterated
California

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An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Nitroethane—Paris Green

Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit		1.20	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton		3.00	4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton		2.95+	.50
Nitromethane dms. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l.,	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.53	—
1-Nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.			
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.33	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.59	—
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.35	.38
Chinese, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	2.20	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	2.12	—
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist. East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	15.00	—
USP, dist., West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	14.50	—
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10	.12
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	.17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms	lb.	.55	—
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.			

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms	lb.	.18¾	.19
tanks	lb.	.17¼	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.19½	.22
tanks	lb.	.17	—
Single-dist., dms	lb.	.18¼	.20½
tanks	lb.	.15¾	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.18¾	.19
Oleostearine, dms	lb.	.14	.14½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb.	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	9.00
Olive oil, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid	gal.	3.25	Nom.
Edible, Tunisian, dms., same basis.	lb.	2.90	3.00
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	19.45
USP, gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.75	—
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.55	—
Messina, cns	lb.	3.85	5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms	lb.	.45	.80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
Sweet, bls	lb.	.16	.18

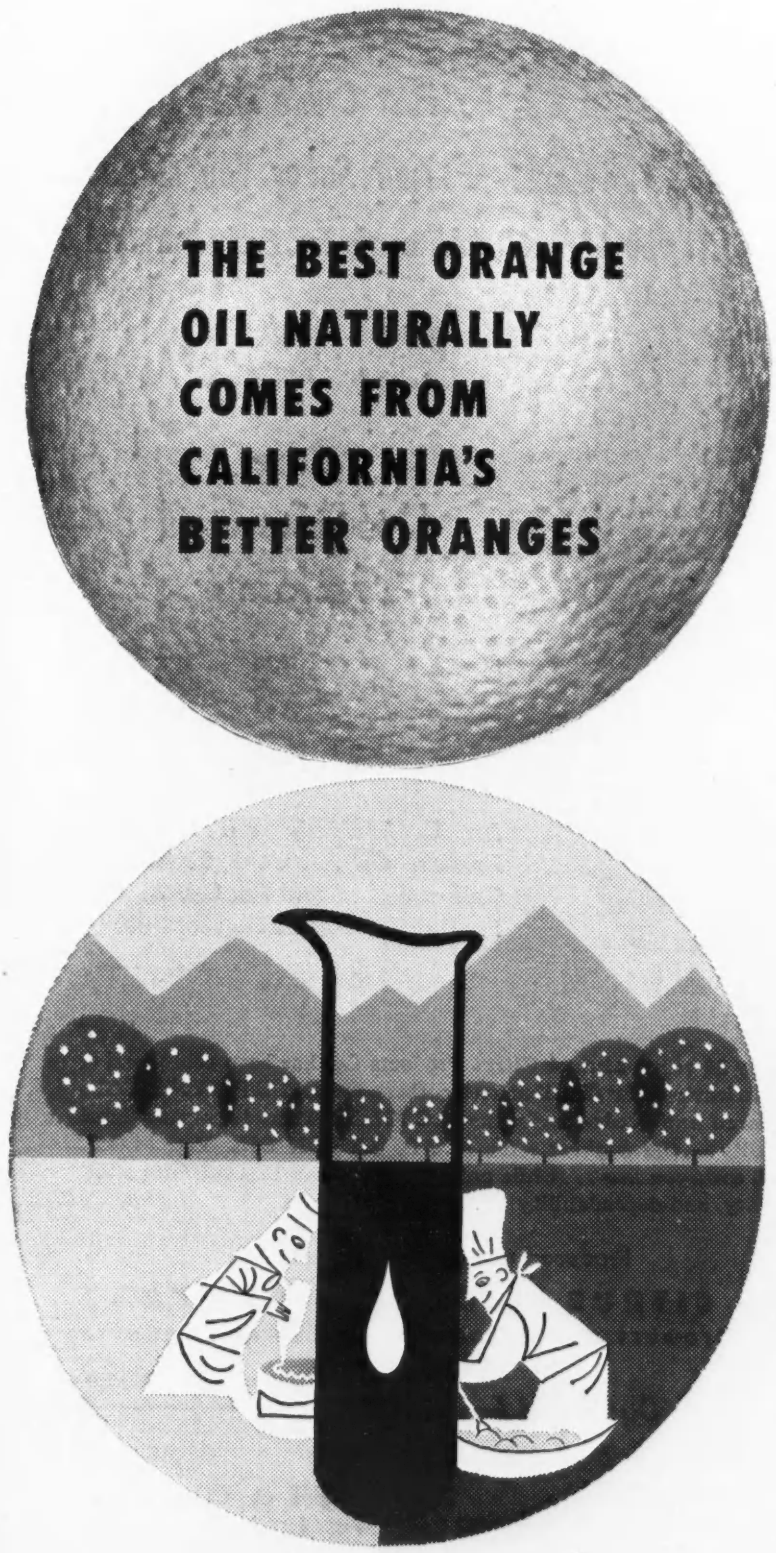
Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb	2.00	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb	.68	—
Verona, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Ortheanisidine (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).			
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls, l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.78	.80
refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.85	.87
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.17¾	—
o-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.14	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns, 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms	lb.	.15¼	16¼
Palm oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.15¼	.17¾
tanks	lb.	.12¾	.13¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	6.50	—
Papain, USP, African, bots	lb.	6.00	—
USP, Ceylon, bots.	lb.	6.00	6.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
cns., smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs	lb.	.26	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.60	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).			
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).			
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).			
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).			
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).			
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).			
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).			
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).			
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).			
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).			
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).			
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).			
Para toner, red, bbls	lb.	1.15	—
Chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	1.30	—
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0710-	—
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
125°-127° F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
132°-134°F, ASTM tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.			
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy.	gal.	.14	—
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).			
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	.14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse	lb.	.167	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.182	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.19	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	.20	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.21½	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).			
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).			
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).			
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).			
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).			
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).			
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).			
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).			
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.50	.53
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.3395	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.51	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).			
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44	.47
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.48



OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

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Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

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Sunkist Growers

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Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Passion flower herb, bls. .....lb. .23 • —
Patchouli oil, dms. .....lb. 6.00 • —
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .90 • —

Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ..ton.46.00 -48.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. .16¼- —
Refd., dms. .....lb. .21¾- .22
tanks .....lb. .20 • —
Pectin, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.03 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.35 • —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. ..... lb. 1.28 • —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk .. 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .32 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 • —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 • —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .28½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs. ....lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. ....lb. .34 • —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs. new crop..lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. .....lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. .....lb. .42 • —
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .28 • —
White, bgs. .....lb. .35 • .36
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms..lb. .70 • .75
Imp., USP, bls. .....lb. .85 • —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. .....lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Redist., USP, dms. .....lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld....lb. 1.35 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. 1.30 • —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms. lb 3.00 • —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05¼- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. ..lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .04¼- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05⅝- —
snow white, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .08⅝- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10⅝- —
tanks, refy .....lb. .06⅛- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy.....lb. .04¼- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 • —
tanks, works .....lb .13 • —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .91 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .93 • —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
dms., same basis .....lb. 1.03 • —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.25 • —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.25 • —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .17¾- .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 • —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., same basis..lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¼- .19½
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 • —
dms., same basis.....lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18 • —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.15 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots..... lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Phenothiazine, drench, fib. dms., t.l., frt. adjusted..lb. .44 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis..lb. .47 • —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis..lb. .43 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis....lb. .46 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. .50 • —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots..lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots .....lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works....lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.80 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works .lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works..lb. 1.10 • —
dms., smaller lots, works .....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms .....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 • —
Purif., bots., works ..... lb. 5.17 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 • —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works, lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .41½- —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .25½- .28
Pale, nubs, bgs ..... lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs ..... lb. .23½- .26

Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
CP, bots., works ..... lb.17.75 • —
Tech., fib. dms., works ..... lb.10.45 • —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosphite, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.21 • —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.61 • —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.26 • —
74-75% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.26 • —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.26 • —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $3.01 per bbl. and labor at $1.43.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works, E. frt equald. 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 • —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0850- .0875
tanks, works ..... lb .0640- —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50

Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.lb. .19 • —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb .1695- .1750
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works lb. .38 • —
tins, cs., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 • —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis.lb 3.45 • —
Resinated, bbls., same basis .. lb. 3.00 • —

TOMORROW'S PRODUCTS TODAY...THROUGH ENJAY PETROCHEMICALS

Basic raw materials for VINYLS that can take tough treatment!

Decorative vinyl wall covering and vinyl floor tiles are fast gaining a place in homes and offices across the country. In these vinyl applications, as in hundreds of others, the quality of the plasticizers contributes to the quality of the end product.

Enjay Isooctyl and Decyl Alcohols make excellent plasticizers. Like *all* Enjay petrochemicals, they are uniformly high in purity. Their controlled high quality sets the standard throughout the plastics industry.

The modern, well-equipped Enjay Laboratories have recently been expanded and are at your service for the application of any Enjay petrochemical.

Enjay offers a widely diversified line of petrochemicals for industry:

ALCOHOLS & SOLVENTS: Lower Alcohols, Oxo Alcohols, Ketones and Solvents; OIL & FUEL IMPROVERS: Detergent-Inhibitors, V-I Improvers, Oxidation-Inhibitors; CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS: Olefins, Diolefins, Aromatics; ENJAY BUTYL RUBBER & VISTANEX.

ENJAY

Pioneer in Petrochemicals

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 W. 51st STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. Akron, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Tulsa

Phthalocyanine blue, water dispersable,, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.69 - —

Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated bbls. ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. ..... lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF ..... lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works .... lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls ..... lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. ..... lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. ..... lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. ... lb. 5.50 - —
Pimento leaf oil, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse New York, lb. .14¼- —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York, lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms. inclu., l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.05 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.15 - —
Refd., dms. incl., l.c.l., works gal. .92 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.02 - —
Pink root, bls. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., minimum frt. alld .... lb. 2.84 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 2.88 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots .. lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 98.00 -101.00
Pleurisy root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms ... lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .28 - —
Iranian, ... lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .27½- —
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .24 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis . 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms ... lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ⅜c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .41 - .43
NF, imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11½- .12½
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms ... lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs . lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.62 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. ..... lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price ton. 26.25 - —
bgs., c.l., works July forward ton. 27.45 - —
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots .... 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .31
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .771 - .844
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms ..... lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .84 - .94
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works ..... lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 113.45- —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 114.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots ..... lb. 2.95 - 3.15

Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor .. gal. .093 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11 - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots ..... kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs ..... lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ..... ton. 58.00 - —
fine, bgs ..... ton. No Prices
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
Purif., 20% dms., works ..... lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls ..... lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, shavings, white, China, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pyroxylin scrap, unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works ..... lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots. ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarif., liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .107429 —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .71 - .73
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .26 - .32
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis .... lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks ..... lb. .18¾- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. ..... gram. 1.70 - 2.00
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs. lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kil 40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots .... oz. 40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. ..... lb. .50 - .70
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse. lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis .... lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls ..... lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 2.50 - —
USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots .... lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - —
Italian ..... lb. .26 Nom.
Sage oil, clary, bots. ..... lb. 30.00 - —
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38 - —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .43 - —
USP, cryst., 200 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50 - —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .53 - —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .55 - —
Powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57 - —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .60 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.07 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ..ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms ... lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 13.75 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.50 -16.50
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 12.00 - —
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.70 - 2.80
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .15 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms ..... lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. .21½- —
Indian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .... lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.44	—
tanks, works	gal.	.23	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	.17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	.16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton.	45.00	55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	.30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.90⅞-	—
Silver cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.87	—
fib. dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.87⅜-	—
fib. dms., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.87½-	—
fib. dms., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.87¾-	—
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.62¾-	—
bots., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.63½-	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.64¼-	—
bots., 250-oz. lots	oz.	.64⅝-	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	—
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns	lb.	No stocks.	
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Powd., bls.	lb.	.45	—
Whole, bls.	lb.	.38	.40
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs.		3.00	4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	—
Light, 53%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.83	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.95	4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.70	—
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	—
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	—
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.30	—
Soda, sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.50	—
smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13¾-	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	.93	—
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.35	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.45	2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	2.70	—
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28	—
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½-	—
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.12½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾-	.14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14½
Soln., dms., works	gal.	.59	.67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	12.00	—
dms., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	12.35	—
dms., 5-kilo lots	kilo.	12.75	—
dms., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	13.00	—
bots., 500-gram lots	gram.	.0135-	—
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.39	—
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.46	—
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.93	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	—
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	.14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1990-	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.00	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.40	—
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.70	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.20	—
Sodium borate (see Borax).			
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works,	lb.	.40	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.50	—
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	.10½
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs.	lb.	.05	—
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58	—
dms., 20-ton lots or more works,	lb.	.66	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	.73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼-	.16¼
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works,	lb.	.1015-	—
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.1065-	.1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.62	—
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.26½-	.27½
USP, XIV, gran., dms	lb.	.29½-	.30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.			
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.90	1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-96%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	—
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.203	—
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.213	—
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾-	—
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.14	—
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390-	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1430-	—
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.65	—
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	5.50	—
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms.	lb.	.80	.83
Tech., dms.	lb.	.35	—
Sodium hydride, powd., dms., works.	lb.	1.90	2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).			
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24½-	—
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots,	lb.	.23½-	.28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).			
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.97	—
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.05	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.45	—
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.65	—
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.55	—
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.05	—
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.55	—
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.55	—
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.26½-	—
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	.20¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18	—
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).			
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	87.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse	ton.	143.00	—
bgs., smaller lots, ex wnse.	ton.	148.00	—
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works	ton.	204.00	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse	ton.	242.50	—
dms., smaller lots ex whse.	ton.	247.50	—
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.19½-	—
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.62	—
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.70	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.15	8.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.20	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.55	6.55
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.45	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.80	6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.95	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.30	7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.92	.96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.73	.74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).			
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).			
Sodium naphthionate, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	47.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	43.50	—
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse.	ton.	48.00	—
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	44.50	—

This man washes eight times a day

(He's part of a quality control team that protects Dow caustic)

This man washes the insides of tank cars at the rate of about one an hour. Half an hour of intensive spray-washing, then half an hour of forced air drying.

These are very special tank cars because they're lined and insulated to handle shipments of Dow caustic soda solution. And every one of them gets a thorough cleaning each time it returns to one of the shipping points that make up the nation-wide Dow distribution network.

This practice helps guard Dow caustic against contamination. It's part of a well coordinated system of quality control operations at Dow that maintain rigid standards of product quality.

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YOU CAN DEPEND ON DOW

Sodium nitrate, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works. 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Sodium pentachlorate powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.60 - 11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ - 8.52½
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms lb. .78 - .80
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .075 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .628 - .688
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 120.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½ - —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½ - 8.87½
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282° F. b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p. tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .35 - —
320°-360°, b.r. 10°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. 37°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —
Sorbitol soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
Sorbitol, soln., NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 45.00 - 46.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11¾ - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07⅛ - —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1630 - .1650
tanks lb. .1430 - —
clarified, dms. lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks lb. .14 - —
salad, dms. lb. .16½ - .16¾
tanks lb. .14½ - —

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DRYMET provides power—abundant active alkalinity—without raising the pH of your compounds to a disagreeable or dangerous range.

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CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.	lb.	.18¾-	.20¾
tanks	lb.	.16¼-	—
Single-distilled, dms	lb.	.17¼-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
Soybean pitch, dms., works	lb.	.05	.05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.066	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns.	oz.	.80	.90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	oz.	.75	—
Spearmint oil, dms.	lb.	4.25	—
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1825-	.1850
tanks	lb.	.1650-	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1725-	.1750
tanks	lb.	.1550-	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs	lb.	.31	.34
Cakes, cs	lb.	.32	.36
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works	lb.	.01¾-	—
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.05¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
Spruce oil, cns., dms	lb.	2.80	—
Squill, white, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
White, powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.13	.15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.628	.688
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	1.04	1.05
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.909	1.403
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.79½-	.80½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.044	1.064
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		7.32	—
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs.		7.47	—
Powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		7.44	—
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs.		7.59	—

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
ex whse, New York	lb.	.08¼-	.09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Starch, wheat, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	.61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs.	lb.	.15¼-	.17¾
Single pressed, bgs	lb.	.14¾-	.17¼
Triple pressed, bgs	lb.	.17½-	.20
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).			
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, western Pennsylvania,	gal.	.16	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston	gal.	.20	—
Chicago	gal.	.299	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½-	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.199	—
Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Strontium bromide, NF, 150-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.84	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works.	lb.	.35	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Strontium chromate, bbls., works.	lb.	.46	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.40	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.88	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works.	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthin K, bots	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	3.75
Styrax, USP, cs	lb.	.78	.80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
Syn. rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62	.75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E.	lb.	.0885-	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Sugar (see Sucrose).			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works	lb.	.65	.75
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.67¼	.72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00	4.50
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms	lb.	4.10	4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms	lb.	4.00	4.20
USP, fib. dms	lb.	5.00	5.20
Sulfacetamide-sodium, fib. dms	lb.	5.00	5.20
USP, fib. dms	lb.	5.20	5.40
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
USP, powd., dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulfadiazine sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	11.60	-12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms	lb.	2.50	—
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals.	lb.	10.65	-11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms.,	lb	8.90	9.40
Powd., dms	lb.	8.50	9.00
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	100 lbs	17.50	-18.50
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40	1.60
USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70	1.90
powd., dms	lb.	1.30	1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb.	6.40	6.75
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins.	lb	7.00	7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50	8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, dms	lb.	2.85	3.00
USP, powd., dms	lb.	2.50	2.63
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms	lb.	2.73	2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines,	100 lbs.	2.55	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.40	—
Coml., lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45	—
bbls, mines	100 lbs	3.00	—
Crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines.	long-ton.	26.50	—
Sulfur, crude, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	28.00	—
bulk, dom. and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports.	long-ton.	28.00	—
bulk, imp., Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	25.00	—
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.75	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.10	—
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines, 100 lbs.		4.35	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.35	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.05	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.60	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.35	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.25	—
virgin block, bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	4.30	—
Rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.65	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.90	—
rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs.	100 lbs.	2.75	—
bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.15	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.95	—
bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	4.20	—
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	—
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	.12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	—
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
tanks, works	ton.	18.60	—
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35	—
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50	—
99-100%, tanks, works	ton.	23.95	—
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾-	—
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	.18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00	—
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00	—
65%, tanks, works	ton.	39.50	—
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton.	135.00	Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock	ton.	130.00	Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton.		.90	.93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton.		.90	.93
Triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton.		.96	—
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns.	lb.	4.25	9.50
USP, southern, cns.	lb.	2.30	2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29	—
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	-36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	31.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
99.95% micronized, bgs., works.	ton.	38.00	—
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.00	-39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	-35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.02½-	.03
Dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08⅛
tanks, works	lb.	.06½-	—
Refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	.07⅛
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	.06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¼-	.10¼
tanks, works	lb.	.07½-	.08⅛
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-70.00
tanks, works	ton.	30.00	-40.00

HELPFUL ANSWERS TO CAUSTIC QUESTIONS

As a leading supplier of Caustic Soda, Columbia-Southern is asked many questions each month about this versatile "workhorse" alkali. While the answers probably are not completely new to every Caustic user, they do re-emphasize certain basic points that shouldn't be forgotten. We hope that you will find this series interesting and helpfully informative.

At what concentration is liquid Caustic Soda normally stored?

It is normally stored at a concentration of 50%, although during winter months provision must be made to maintain temperatures above 60°F. It is general practice to dilute shipments of 73% liquid Caustic Soda to 50% concentration for storage. To store at 73%, heated tanks with special linings are required.

How much Caustic Soda is produced along with Chlorine in the Electrolytic process?

For each pound of chlorine, approximately 1.1 pounds of Caustic Soda are produced.

How is solid and flake Caustic formed?

To obtain the anhydrous forms of Caustic Soda, 73% liquor is boiled in large cast iron "fusion pots," driving off the water and leaving Caustic in a molten state. For solid Caustic Soda, the melted Caustic is poured into steel drums and allowed to harden. Flake Caustic Soda is produced by freezing the melted Caustic on a water-cooled rotary drum called a "flaker," after which it is sized by screening and packed in metal drums for shipment.

What is the best way to dissolve solid Caustic Soda?

There are two prescribed methods. (1) Split the drum at the seam with a crowbar and remove the metal from around the solid Caustic cake. Roll the exposed cake into a dissolving tank that is depressed below floor level. (2) Perforate the drum with a pointed tool or axe. Hoist the drum into an elevated dissolving tank. For either method, do not add water until after the Caustic or drums have been placed in the tank.

What are some of the typical savings of customers who have changed from buying 50% to 73% Caustic liquor?

One user invested $2,120 in equipment needed to unload and dilute 73% liquor to 50% and saved $20,979 in five years. Another user saved $2,850 in the first year on an investment of $2,650—or a return of 108%. A third one—a very large user—had a 1003% return the first year on an investment of $3,500—or a total of $35,000.

How much is tank car handling reduced by purchasing 73% vs. 50% liquor?

Forty percent fewer cars need to be handled for the same tonnage. For example, a customer using 2,000 tons of Caustic, solid basis, would require the following shipments:

73% liquid	*Tons per car*	*No. cars*
8,000 gallon cars	42	47
10,000 gallon cars	53	38
50% liquid		
	Tons per car	*No. cars*
8,000 gallon cars	26	77
10,000 gallon cars	32	62

If you would like amplification of any of the answers on this page, or of any other answers previously presented, you are invited to write our Technical Service Department at no obligation to you whatsoever.

Did you know that you handle 40% fewer cars when you buy 73% Caustic liquor rather than 50%, to obtain the same Caustic content?

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08	—
fancy, bleachable, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.09¾	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07⅝	.07½
prime, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
special, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½	.07⅝
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.08¾	.08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.09⅝	.10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms	lb.	.15¾	.18¼
tanks	lb.	.13¼	—
Hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.14¼	.16¾
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l	lb.	.14½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	.17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.00	2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk,	unit-ton.	5.00	—
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	6.00	—
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.05	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.06	2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.96	2.01
Tech., dms.	lb.	1.05	—
Tansy oil, dms.	lb.	7.50	8.40
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.12½	.13½
Siamese, AAA, same basis	lb.	.08	.09
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.47	.49
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50	.51
tanks, same basis	gal.	.39	—
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.54	.56
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	.58
tanks, same basis	gal.	.46	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.70	.72½
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	.74½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.62½	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).			
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l	lb.	.49	—
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.49½	—
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.50	—
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.51	—
Imp., bgs	lb.	.36	.40
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.70	—
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¾	—
Extra, dms.	lb.	.41	.60
Prime, dms.	lb.	.30	.45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.60	.75
Prime, dms.	lb.	.55	.70
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb.	1.75	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots	gram.	.70	—
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots.	gram.	.68	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½	.21½
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½	.25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.62½	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.75	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.47	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.34½	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.35½	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.36½	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.37½	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.34	—
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	.35	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb.	12.50	15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, oots. dlvd	lb.	8.00	13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.50	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.75	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.90	—
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.65	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms	kilo.	40.00	—
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.	kilo.	42.00	—
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms.	kilo.	40.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.72	—
dms., less ton lots	lb.	.74	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.10	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.	lb.	6.40	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	—
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more. works	lb.	3.50	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots.	kilo.	450.00	500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms	lb.	1.45	1.75
white, cns.	lb.	1.70	2.00
Tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	2.60	3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root, (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.98⅝	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
Anatase, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla	ton.	120.00	—
bgs., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	ton.	137.50	—
bgs., 5 ton lots, same basis.	ton.	142.50	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis.	ton.	147.50	—
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10	9.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
Calcium-rutile base, high-tinting, dms., c.l	lb.	.09	—
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.09½	—
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	81	—
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis	kilo.	91.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis	kilo.	166.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst.	kilo.	148.00	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots.	kilo.	122.00	—
25% dry, powd., bots	kilo.	30.50	32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.40	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

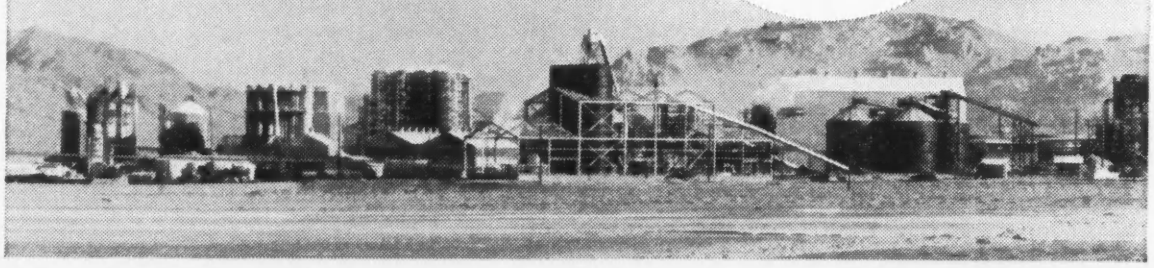
o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	4.25	5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, *Pa	gal.	.32	—
Birmingham, dist	gal.	.32	—
Chicago, dist	gal.	.32	—
Cleveland, dist	gal.	.32	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.32	—
Lackawanna, N. Y	gal.	.32	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.33½	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.32	—
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.32	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32	—
Sparrow's Point, Md	gal.	.32	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.34	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y	gal.	.35	—
Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill	gal.	.35	—
Detroit, Mich	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I	gal.	.34	—
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.34	—
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l	lb.	.90	—
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.64	—
Solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.60	.61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.97	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
Powd., fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.00	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	No	prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb.	1.35	—
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns	oz.	.42	—
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	4.50	4.70
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.50	3.75
No 3, cs.	lb.	3.25	3.40
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25	1.38

West End anhydrous **SODIUM SULFATE** merits your confidence for its consistent purity

Here is the new high standard of sodium sulfate quality achieved by exclusive West End production techniques and controls. The product is pure white and exceedingly low in heavy metal content. It is guaranteed 99½% minimum Na_2SO_4 yet actually runs 99.75% to 99.8% Na_2SO_4 typically. We invite your attention to the adjacent typical analysis and welcome your communication.

TYPICAL ANALYSIS

Na_2SO_4	99.5% or better
Na_2O	.05% max.
B_2O_3	.05% max.
NaCl	.07% max.
Insoluble	Trace
Loss on ignition	Less than 0.1%
Solution	Clear
Color	White
Fe	1 ppm
As	1½ ppm
Cu & Zn	Not detectable



WEST END

West End Chemical Company

DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

SODA ASH • BORAX • SODIUM SULFATE • SALT CAKE • HYDRATED LIME

Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13 - —

Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .13¾ .14¼
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. 15¼- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. chys works, frt adjusted lb. .40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
tanks same basis. lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Tripropylene phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo. 75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- .24¾
tanks, New York lb. .22¾- —
tanks, dom., mills lb. .22¼ Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.60 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots grams. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35

Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E., ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N. agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va. ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 - —
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 73.00 - —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.50 - 7.75
whole, tins lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 6.50 - 6.75
tins, smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
Ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25% bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30% bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35% bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40% bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cs. lb. 9.25 -10.00
Java, cns. lb. 18.50 -20.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —

Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, dld., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. lb. .17½- —

Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .18½- —

Zone 1 is all continental U.S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —

Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms. works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).

Candy makers are solving some of their knottiest problems with SORBO—Atlas sorbitol solution.

A unique, wholesome conditioner, SORBO helps many kinds of candy to stay palatably soft for weeks longer. This added period of saleability eliminates the need for costly production peaks to meet holiday demands, letting the manufacturer produce in advance without risking loss of quality.

SORBO does even more for candy. It gives manufacturers interesting new taste and texture effects—whiter cream centers, smoother fudge—through its ability to modify the crystal structure of mixed sugar systems.

If you make weather-sensitive products, you can probably put SORBO profitably to work. It's used in cosmetic creams, toothpaste, pharmaceutical liquid preparations, adhesives, tobacco and dozens of other products to protect against the loss of factory-fresh quality due to exposure to dry atmosphere. It's chemically stable and economically priced. Write or call Atlas today for technical data and prices.

ATLAS SERVES THESE INDUSTRIES—

Cleaning compounds
Confections
Cosmetics
Edible oils & fats
Herbicides
Insecticides
Paints
Petroleum
Pharmaceuticals
Plastics
Textile specialties
. . . and many others

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd. Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Vitamin B_2—Zinc Stearate

Vitamin B_6 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram 245.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram 185.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
bls., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.03 - —
bls., 5-24-lb. lots, cns., New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton. 80.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton. 75.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼ - .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08275 -
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0840 -
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal. 11.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .20 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 - 10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .21½ - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .27 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormseed oil, Levant, bgs. lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 5.50 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½ - —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - —
Petroleum, indust. tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .34 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Xylenol cryst. 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45-47°C., m.p., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .212 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., sam basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara, yara, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.6.
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. ..6 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. 18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - 42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 14.00 - 16.00
Bourbon, extra, bots lb. 28.00 - 40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .29½ - .29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.43 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.93 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½ - —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .12 - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞ - —
Zinc oxide, French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .43 - .44
NF, powd., dms. lb. .46 - .53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ - .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46

—Continued on page 66

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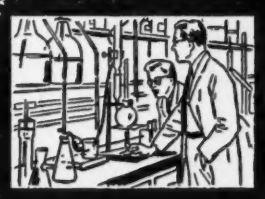

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RIBOFLAVIN

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PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE

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VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE 0.1% TRITURATION
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(AVAILABLE IN SIX GRANULATIONS, ALSO IN COATED AND AMPULE FORMS)

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DL CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE

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(CALCIFEROL)
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Cutting Government Spending

President Eisenhower has voiced a more or less direct appeal to the congress for authority to veto items in, at least, appropriation bills. The Chief Executive should have the power to emend congressional proposals, not only with respect of appropriations, but on all legislation, in order that he would be able to eliminate irrelevant, unnecessary, undesirable riders or jokers from bills with an important primary objective.

The President has said that he could "save a lot of money" if he had the item-veto power on appropriation bills. That claim has a bit of confusion and dubiousness in the face of the respective executive and legislative attitudes with reference to many of the items of the appropriations comprised by the pending federal budget. The inclination to save money appears to be on the other side. If it really were on the executive side, certainly the President has the power to "veto" any request for funds and keep it out of his budget.

It should be clear to anybody who looks at the matter from a business point of view that there is much padding in the budget. If the findings and recommendations of the Hoover committees were given the attention, support, and action which they deserve, saving of a "lot of money" would be assured. Savings of almost three billion dollars have already been effected by way of reductions in costs of governmental functionings. It is realistic to believe that much more can be cut off the requests for defense, for example, if costs in that area were put upon a really businesslike basis. It is argued that there is need for big "defense" spending. Much of that argument is based on largely imaginary or fear-fed grounds. It is argued that the Secretary of Defense, having had much experience as a high-ranking business executive, is able to evaluate the funding of defense needs in a businesslike way. In his business functioning, the secretary did not have to concern himself with such relatively minor matters as how the purchasing operations of his enterprise were being performed; such details were adequately handled by duly qualified subordinates. In his present position, he does not have that sort of help. Those who have to do with details of purchasing and similar activities are not in large part properly qualified either in ability or in motivation.

Much of the same can be applied to the budgetary items relating to foreign aid. Many of the reasons behind requests there are obviously flimsy. In the operations having to do with foreign aid, there has been enormous waste.

Business, which has to pay the costs of government, should get vigorously active behind the still unconsidered proposals of the Hoover committees having to do with practicable reductions in the costs of federal "governing." The chairman of the citizens' group interested in that connection has set forth four measures of particular promise in that respect:—(1) Modernization of the budget system; (2) more businesslike administration of surplus property disposal; (3) centralized procurement under civilian management of non-military common-use items for the Department of Defense; and (4) curtailment of federal governmental competition with private business. Those objectives should get a full measure of adequate promotion from all business.

Pesticidal Operations Protested

It is difficult to determine in what area of public relations—human relations—there will be the most detrimental reaction in the controversy growing out of the governmental insecticidal and herbicidal programs. There is an increasing feeling of antagonism, and it is beginning to look as if that might develop into action. As of now, the antagonism is largely in the direction of the governmental procedures. But, it is becoming increasingly evident that the public is beginning at least to grumble over feelings that the producers and suppliers of pesticides should be required to provide agents which are not harmful to fish, game-birds, songbirds, and other members of the natural population of the outdoors—including non-destructive insects.

There is some attempting of a development of community dealing with unwanted incursions of bugs and weeds. The advocates of such activity contend that the conditions, as well as the needs, of a neighborhood would get more and better consideration in a local campaign than they get under the federal-state operations. The antagonists of the destructive side-results of the overall spraying operations are presenting a weight of evidence of that destructivity—ethically, if not legalistically. The presentation of their case has been developed far beyond the alleged "fancies of fans."

Some believers in the desirabliity—and essentiality—of a full-scale natural wild life, considering its various ecologic aspects, are endeavoring to arouse community interest in the application of natural methods of combatting destructive insects. The attracting of more insectiverous birds is being undertaken. Reports have it that wasps are being raised for application in the combatting of aphids. There are even reports of the making of profits from the providing of ladybugs, said to be wanted as insecticidal helpers because of their natural appetite for smaller, destructive bugs.

The feelings of opponents of general spraying operations toward both government and the pesticide industry were not sweetened any by the refusal of a federal judge on Long Island to grant a temporary injunction against gypsy-moth eradication operations in two of the island's counties as "violation of constitutional rights" and a "menace to health and property." And there is more than a little of additional significance for the pesticide industry in the fact that the judge, "compelled by the weight of evidence," to rule as he did, urged the petitioners to seek an early hearing for a permanent injunction.

The contentions that governmental agencies do not know enough or care enough about conditions which should be properly considered in any pesticidal operation also have more than a little significance for the pesticide industry. That group also has much to look at and think about in connection with the study of a broad range of pesticidal matters contemplated under congressional promotion by the Department of the Interior—not the Department of Agriculture.

Revolutionary Influence Impends

The fortune-tellers who are pouring out thousands of words on how the metropolitan areas of the northeastern section of the United States are going to be increased by millions and billions in population, productivity, and profit over the next ten, twenty, or thirty years are disregarding a revolutionary factor. They are not giving the St. Lawrence seaway the evaluation which its importance demands. They would be all fussed up to hear somebody say that, given its full potentialities through proper expansion and development, the seaway will make Chicago half again as populous as New York in ten years. That, of course, means that the waterway will be expanded, perhaps by conversion of the drainage canal into a navigable channel connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river.

Some advocates of appropriate expansion of the seaway are supporting a cut-off by way of Lake Champlain to connect the St. Lawrence and Hudson rivers. In another section, there is talk about hooking up Lake Erie and the Ohio river by way of the latter's northern tributary. Industrialization obviously would follow any of those developments, just as it is going strong along both sides of the seaway. And nobody can say whether the bigger and more important developments will be on the United States side or the Canadian. Urban and rural areas on both sides are making strong bids for industry, with more than a little puzzling and worrying on the part of those who rely upon the agricultural areas for profits or supplies.

At the present time, the significance of the St. Lawrence seaway is not invariably encouraging. The project has given rise to a number of undesirable reactions on both sides of the river, more in areas of public relations than in those of a political nature. The programs appear to have been fairly well settled insofar as governmental aspects are concerned. But, whether or not there is any connection with the project, there is increasing evidence of disruptions in commercial and other personal relations between the two peoples. Emphasis is being laid upon even such things as the respective attitudes in business contacts with the public with reference to the currencies of the two countries. Critics are pointing out that, while American money is accepted as a matter of course in Canada at its prevailing value, Canadian money is not accepted as a medium in everyday business transactions in this country except rather closely along the border.

The St. Lawrence seaway is going to do a broadly revolutionary job in many respects in the United States, in Canada, and in the various relations of the two—popular as well as political.

Washington Talks It Over

Technical Cooperation on Government-to-Government Basis Shows Remarkable Achievements Since World War II.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Although the idea of technical cooperation is as old as humanity itself, the government-to-government programs as they are now organized date back only to World War II and first began in Latin America. Over this period some remarkable achievements have been made in programs sponsored both by the United States and the United Nations.

In Iran for example, the simple change involved in using a moldboard plow instead of a primitive one tripled the yield of sugar beet production.

In Liberia, use of fertilizer in growing rice more than doubled production. In Ethiopia a change from broadcast planting of corn to row planting resulted in thirty bushels to the acre instead of eighteen.

Such results are significant, since in many countries, the average daily diet is far below standards of good health and sound nutrition.

In Brazil, where technical cooperation in health has been under way for fifteen years, more than 241 health projects involving establishment of safe water supplies, sewerage systems, operation of hospitals, demonstration health centers, training of public health nurses and other activities, have been completed.

In the Far East as in Latin America, malaria control programs have been highly effective—a 68 percent drop in malaria incidence in the Philippines, a drop from 25 percent of the population to less than 1 percent in Taiwan.

Isotopes and Labor Ruling

Chemical industry companies employing radioisotopes and other radioactive substances in their processing operations should take note for an amendment just announced by the Labor department to its order No. 6 dealing with hazardous occupations. The amendment prohibits the employment of minors under eighteen in any occupations involving exposition to radioactive substances.

The amendment goes into effect June 23 and extends the coverage of order No. 6 to ionizing radiations and sets permissible limits for exposure to radioactivity for minors under 18 at 10 percent of the limits which the National Committee on Radiation Protection recommends for continuous exposure of adult workers.

Effect of the amendment is to cover two specific conditions. The first condition exists where radioactive substances are present in the air. The second condition results from radiation emitted from sealed sources of radiactive materials such as reactors, accelerators, and x-ray machines.

Chemists and Evaporation

The chemical industry is being called upon by the water conservationists for assistance in combatting the problem of evaporation and save vitally needed water in arid and semi-arid regions. Experiments are under way in Colorado to find out if a practical and economic "chemical shield" can be used for this purpose.

Laboratory studies indicate that up to 65 percent of evaporation losses can be eliminated with a "monomolecular" surface coating of hexadecanol, a chemical which has no known harmful effects on human or aquatic life.

Saline Water Resources

The Geological Survey has just released a preliminary appraisal of hitherto unattractive marginal saline-to-brine resources which industries seeking locations near usable water supplies might find of some help.

Such data is of growing importance because of the increasing number of industrial and military practices using slightly to moderately saline supplies for cooling and washing purposes.

Survey scientists R. A. Krieger and J. L. Hatchett, chemists, and J. L. Poole, geologist, who prepared the report discuss general US saline water problems and present their compilation of measures and chemical analyses of saline ground and surface waters with emphasis on where they can be found geographically and geologically.

Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1374, "Preliminary survey of the saline-water resources of the United States" is available from the Government Printing Office at $1 per copy.

Heavy Chemicals

Aluminum sulfate was raised in price Saturday. Dry alum was boosted $4 per ton, and liquid, $2.60 per ton across the board. Prices will continue to remain $1 per ton higher in the south. Since OPD's current market quotations closed out Friday, new prices for alum will appear in that section, and in the price trends box next week. There was generally a firmer tone in business. Steel production showed some moderate improvement, and other consuming industries appeared to be coming back to life.

Copper nitrate was reduced in price last week. It was the first change in this material since 1953.

March production levels for industrially important inorganic chemicals were higher than for February, and remained about the same as the levels reported for the corresponding period of last year, according to the Bureau of Census.

The bureau reports that during March, daily average chlorine output was at 96 percent of capacity, as compared to 95 percent of capacity during February. Caustic soda daily output declined 1 percent in March, to 90 percent of capacity.

Selenium stocks continued to grow, as was evidenced in a report on March statistics by the Bureau of Mines. Production was shown to be up sharply from February, whereas shipments were off considerably.

Nonferrous metals markets in general were quiet, and consumers appeared to be on the sidelines. Lead and zinc maintained recently reduced quotations, but there was some question as to whether they would hold up at present levels.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended May 25 at 94.3 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 95.1 percent for the previous week, and 101.9 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, 4/10c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 4 10c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 6/10c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 6/10c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Copper nitrate, 3¼c. per lb.
Silver, ½c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 1, 1956
104.40	104.40	104.40	101.69

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric — Steel output continued at levels lower than those achieved last year at this time. As a consequence, sales of acid in this direction were adversely affected.

Other end uses continued to hold up well, and there was even some improvement noted last week in the volume of acid moved. Supplies were plentiful, and competition remained keen in several areas owing to ready availability.

Hydrofluoric — Stainless steel demand continued undiminished, and this market remained strong. Other applications also showed good call for prompt shipment to cover immediate needs.

Hydrofluosilicic — Market for this acid continued to be limited by specialization. However, business volumes remained satisfactory. Prices of long standing held without change.

Nitric—The stainless steel industry continued to have an important influence on large volume sales of nitric during the week. Other end uses were also active in both industrial and agricultural fields. Stocks were adequate for current requirements.

Phosphoric — Fertilizer demand continued to account for heavy tonnage in this market, both for triple superphosphate and solutions. Industrial demand was spurred moderately by increased needs of the soft drink industry. Supplies were available for prompt delivery.

Sulfuric—Slipping steel production has hampered sales of acid. Fertilizer demand has helped to some extent to offset declines in inquiry from the steel companies.

Rayon demand was fairly good, but it was believed that requirements of the industry were running slightly below those of 1956 at this time.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Dry aluminum sulfate was advanced $4 per ton across the board, and liquid alum was put up $2.60 per ton across the board, effective Saturday.

The price advance, which was the first since May of 1953, affected commercial grades only. Iron free sulfate quotations continued without change.

Ground commercial aluminum sulfate was advanced to $40 per ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized; bags, $41 per ton, same basis. Lump sulfate was raised to $44 per ton, same basis.

Since the advance was blanket, prices for aluminum sulfate in the south continued to be quoted at $1 per ton higher than in the north. Prices for liquid aluminum sulfate varied as to location.

Calcium Chloride—There has been a sharp upswing in demand for the last two weeks, as highway departments began to come in strongly for summer requirements for dust control on secondary roads.

Producers reported that despite recently initiated higher quotations for calcium chloride, buying interest has been very strong.

Caustic Soda—Trade sources believed that rayon demand has been holding at or slightly below levels of last year at this time. Other end uses have shown a similar position.

Producers pointed out that supplies have not been burdensome at any one time during the past few months despite lower sales levels than had been expected. This favorable position was reported directly attributable to the cutback in production

Inorganic Chemicals Output: March

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	March	February		March	February
Aluminum chloride, anhyd.	3,222	2,743	Soda, caustic, liquid	353,940	321,922
liq., cryst.	1,191	1,148	dry	43,060	39,386
Calcium carbide	86,268	77,754	Sodium bicarbonate	9,256	8,453
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	26,135	23,953	Sodium chlorate	(Withheld)	4,678
solid	34,523	29,482	Sodium metal	11,884	10,706
Chlorine gas	326,589	291,428	Sodium phosphate, mono.	734	826
Chromic acid	1,537	1,355	Dibasic	2,643	2,674
Hydrochloric acid	80,650	75,145	Tribasic	4,117	4,338
Hydrofluoric acid	7,352	6,516	Meta	5,050	4,728
Nitric acid	251,423	231,148	Tetra	10,950	9,223
Phosphoric acid	380,992	351,157	Acid pyro	1,623	1,252
Phosphorus elemental	28,325	26,304	Tripoly	56,059	53,699
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,479	1,434	Sodium silicate	54,466	50,786
Phosphorus trichloride	1,761	1,440	Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	27,416	24,409
Potash, caustic, liq.	7,155	6,626	Glaubers salt	11,222	9,418
solid	1,848	1,562	Salt cake, crude	65,027	60,128
Soda ash, light	225,919	210,138	Sodium sulfide, conc.	2,391	1,914
dense	158,537	135,683	other	2,022	1,982
natural	61,358	50,886	Sulfur dioxide	5,971	5,911
			Sulfuric acid, gross	1,404,121	1,309,898

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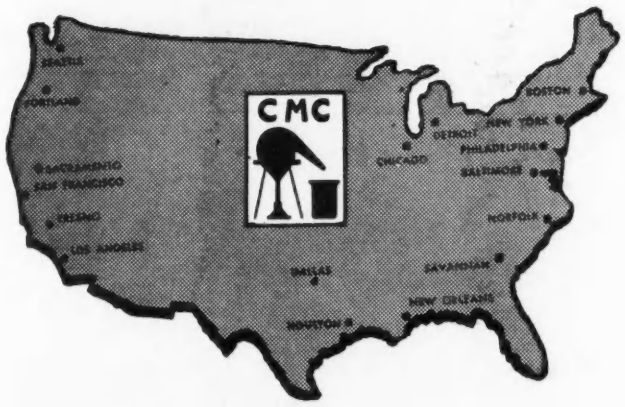

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Heavy Chemicals

of chlorine, a co-product in electrolytic caustic production.

It was said that where a producer can store caustic soda without much trouble, chlorine storage problems are practically insurmountable. Hence, when demand for chlorine falls, production must be scaled down accordingly.

Chlorine—This market has shown some improvement for the past two or three weeks. Demand for a number of end uses has been steadily on the rise. Supplies remained available for prompt shipment to cover immediate needs.

Copper Nitrate—This material was reduced to 30c. per pound, 400-pound drums, carlots, freight equalized, and 32c. per his opinion last week before the regional pound, less carlots, same basis.

Copper Sulfate — Agricultural demand has continued to hold up well for both pesticide and fertilizer applications. Industrial inquiry remained active. Producers were reported moving as much as they could make.

Lead Chemicals—Despite the recent reduction in lead metal, the chemicals as yet showed no reaction to the drop. Part of the cause of stability in the chemicals market was said to have been continually increasing manufacturing costs which almost singlehandedly have offset any declines in raw material prices.

Soda Ash—The Bureau of Census reported a sharp upswing in production in March. Total synthetic crude bicarbonate equivalent output rose to 414,879 tons from 376,731 tons in February.

However, output in March was below the 436,137 tons produced during the corresponding month of last year. Last week, buying interest was reported at average levels. Supplies were plentiful.

Sodium Chlorate—Sales of this material for use as a weed killer have been strong during the past few weeks. Heavy rains in many areas have brought a bumper crop of weeds, and this market is expected to benefit accordingly. Industrial sales were routine.

Tin Salts—With higher tin, potassium stannate advanced to 77.1c. to 84.4c. per pound; sodium stannate, 62.8c. to 68.8c.; stannic chloride, 78.5c. to 79.5c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 90.9c. to $1.403; hydrous crystals, 79½c. to 80½c.; and sulfate, $1.044 to $1.064.

Effective Saturday, stannous chloride prices were boosted 8c. per pound across the board independent of tin quotations. This was due to higher manufacturing costs.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary output in April rose to 138,728 tons from 135,706 tons in March, according to the Aluminum Association. Total output for the year through April was 540,523 tons, compared with 563,778 tons for the comparable period last year.

Copper—Trading was limited chiefly to immediate needs. Primary producers' price was held unchanged at 32c. per pound for electrolytic, delivered US destinations.

Lead—Metal continued unchanged at 14.8c. per pound, St. Louis and 15c. per pound, New York basis. Trade was waiting on action by the government on stockpiling and bartering.

Mercury—Market was quiet. Metal remained unchanged at $255 to $257 per flask, spot.

Selenium — Production of selenium metal and compounds in March rose 14 percent to 104,827 pounds from 91,947 pounds produced in February, according to the Bureau of Mines.

March output was 12.6 percent above average monthly production in 1956. Shipments in March declined to 34,035 pounds from 45,217 pounds shipped in February.

Selenium imports in February amounted to 17,683 pounds. Imports from Canada totaled 8,263 pounds, a drop from January's total of 11,927 pounds.

Silver—Bullion market was lower last week, quoted at 90⅞c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Quotations fluctuated narrowly. Straits metal was priced at 98⅝c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Zinc—Prime western remained quoted at 11½c. per pound, East St. Louis and 12c. per pound, New York basis. Market was awaiting developments from Washington.

Rubber-Resin Pipe Cuts Ferric Chloride Damage

Ferric chloride corrosion of copper pipe which made repair and patching leaks a continuous job at the world's largest sewage treatment system has been eliminated by the adoption of a rubber-resin blended pipe, the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago reports.

Officials of the sanitary district say the plastic pipe has replaced the copper piping in the ninety-eight rotary filters of the filtering plant of the West-Southwest Sewage Treatment Works, keystone of the district's $400 million system.

They said installation of the "Uscolite" pipe, made by United States Rubber Company, New York, was begun in 1948 on a test basis and has been extended to all the filters as continuous checking revealed no leaks or other types of damage over the years.

The Stickney Works, as the West-Southwest Treatment plants are known, processes and converts to fertilizer domestic and trade wastes, including those from the stockyards, with a population equivalent of 6.1 million.

Population equivalent of all the wastes treated by the Sanitary District, which includes the Calumet and North Side Works is 7,625,000. The district serves Chicago and eighty-five suburbs.

The ninety-eight rotary vacuum filters are used for sludge dewatering, separating the solid wastes from the water vehicle or effluent, a vital part of the waste treatment process at the sanitary district. Ferric chloride is added to the sludge as a coagulant and a filter aid before it comes to the filter.

The liquid, a combination of water, ferric chloride and various acids, is then sucked through the filter screen by vacuum pressure and passed off through the Uscolite interior piping of the filter.

Each filter, sixteen feet long and 11.5 feet in diameter, contains 820 feet of one-inch plastic pipe and several hundred drainage nozzles, lock nuts, division strips and fittings made of the styrene copolymer

DuPont Puts Theobald In New Fabrics Position

Dr. Clement W. Theobald has been appointed director of the research division of the fabrics and finishes department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds James B. Bullitt, jr., who died May 7.

Dr. Theobald, who had been assistant director of the fabrics and finishes department's research division since February, joined duPont in 1943 as a research chemist in the chemical department at the experimental station in Wilmington. He became a research supervisor in that department in 1951. In 1953, he was transferred to the film department as a research manager in the Yerkes Research Laboratory in Buffalo, N. Y. He was promoted to director of the laboratory in 1955.

Treasury Chief Resigns, Anderson Named Successor

Resignation of Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey and appointment of Robert B. Anderson, former deputy Secretary of Defense, as his successor, was announced last week by the White House.

Mr. Humphrey's resignation is to take effect not later than the end of the present session of congress. He is to become board chairman of National Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Anderson, a so-called Eisenhower Democrat who turned Republican in the last election, was one time general manager of the W. T. Waggoner estate, which has vast holdings in cotton and oil.

Olin Comptroller's Position Goes to W. F. Otterstrom

W. F. Otterstrom has been promoted to comptroller of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. He replaces R. B. Lewis, who has resigned, but will continue as consultant to the corporation until August 15.

Mr. Otterstrom was formerly director for financial review. He joined Olin in 1956 as assistant to the executive vice-president for finance.

Union Carbide Unit Appoints

Four appointments have been announced by the development department at the South Charleston, W. Va., plant of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. Dr. R. I. Hoaglin, A. E. Montagna, and Dr. H. W. Schultz have been appointed associate directors of the department and R. M. Berg has been appointed administrative assistant to the director.

Obituaries

William R. Graff

William R. Graff, technical assistant to the vice-president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died May 27 in Neptune Township, N. J. He was fifty-five years old.

Ernest Victor Neelands

Ernest Victor Neelands, at various times president of Canadian Malartic Gold Mines, vice-president of Frobisher Exploration Company and International Titanium Corporation, and a director of Nipissing Mines, died May 25 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. He was seventy-eight years old.

Thomas J. Sullivan

Thomas J. Sullivan, senior vice-president of Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., died May 28 in that city. He was sixty-four years old.

Mr. Sullivan joined Gulf in 1921 as superintendent of the sulfuric acid department at the Port Arthur, Tex., refinery. He was elected a vice-president in 1949 and had since been responsible for all of Gulf's manufacturing operations.

Oliver A. Gottschalk, treasurer and controller of Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., died May 26 in that city. He was sixty-one years old.

Robert G. Griswold, former chief technologist of Cities Service Oil Company, New York, died May 30 in Westfield N. J. He was seventy-six years old. Mr. Griswold retired in 1950 following forty-five years with Cities Service.

Charles Leaver, retired executive of Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., of Canada, died May 21 in Morristown, N. J. He was sixty-seven years old.

Harry T. Paterson, operational manager of Harbor Island and Kure Beach corrosion test stations for International Nickel Company, New York, died May 27 in Wilmington, N. C. He was forty-six years old.

Walter R. Reitz, retired board chairman of Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pa., died May 25 in that city.

Orsa Sowers, retired consulting chemist, died May 24 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was eighty-four years old.

Petroleum Horizons

—*Continued from page 5*

staff of 150 scientists, engineers and technicians will be employed there.

They will investigate methods for assuring the maximum natural flow from oil reservoirs, water and gas injection, and the combined effects of heat and gases to gain greater oil output. Use of heat in the form of "in situ combustion" (or burning a small part of the oil underground) is receiving much study.

Research is also being devoted to "fracturing" in which fissures are opened by hydraulic pressure in oil field rock to facilitate the flow of oil to the well. Chemical plugging against water seepage, and the prevention of sanding-up of wells are other production research subjects.

The automotive products laboratory covers 49,000 square feet. It is supplemented by a smaller blending building and 160 175-gallon tank farm.

Heart of the installation lies in 20 room-size engine test cells where the gasolines and motor oils of the future are evaluated under severe test conditions with the aid of dynamometers which produce the effects of driving on various road grades.

An extra king-size "cold room" permits testing of vehicles up to transcontinental bus size. It represents in effect an "all weather turnpike" on which vehicles can be tested under weather conditions from tropic heat to 70 degrees below zero under road conditions which are simulated even to the effects of winds.

Within the test cells, which are soundproof, vibration-proof and specially ventilated, experimental petroleum products are put through their paces by operators who observe engine functioning through picture windows and control it from console type panels.

The nuclear science laboratory, assigned to explore the uses of nuclear energy in all phases of petroleum work, has begun projects which range from recovering more oil by atomic methods, to possibilities of improving refining by nuclear techniques, to creating new products, to radioactive "tracer" studies.

Principal Laboratory unit is a 3 million volt Van de Graaff particle accelerator, said to be the most versatile radiation source of its type in private industry and the most powerful tool for producing beams of electrons, protons, neutrons and X-rays for research.

The unit is located in the lower two-thirds of the nuclear laboratory, which is sunk below ground. Operators are protected by five-foot concrete walls, and conduct their work with remote control mechanisms guided by closed-circuit television.

Among nuclear studies being pushed are "nuclear well logging," which may help locate otherwise undiscoverable oil; use of nuclear energy in treating catalysts and as a substitute for heat in refining, which may affect refineries of the future; and the use of isotope "tracers" for controlling, testing and flow analysis in refineries and in investigating product performance.

GSA Totaquine

—*Continued from page 3*

week as to what subsequent steps they may take in the matter. They may either reoffer the material at a later date or attempt to dispose of it through negotiated bids to any firm that would be interested in acquiring it.

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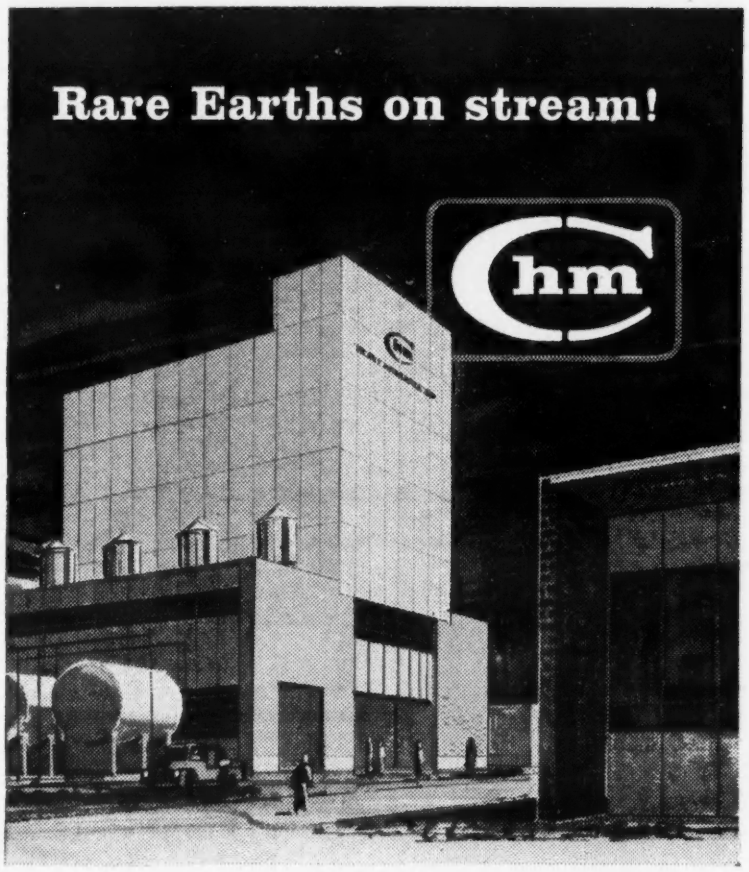

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Jobs & People

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.—**William P. Chapin, jr.,** has been named supervisor at Abbott's branch in Jacksonville, Fla. **Daniel D. Dooley** has been named branch supervisor in Minneapolis, Minn., succeeding Mr. Chapin. **Stanley E. Korn** has been appointed supervisor of the Los Angeles branch, while **Cleveland E. Montgomery** has been made supervisor of the new Abbott branch at Baltimore, Md.

Acheson Colloids Company, Port Huron, Mich.—**Kurt R. Student** and **Connell J. Gallagher** have been made service engineers by Acheson.

Armour & Co., Chicago—**B. H. Tannel** has been appointed southeastern area sales representative for Armour's chemical division, with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C.

Becton, Dickinson & Co., Rutherford, N. J.—**William S. Little** has been named director of sales for Becton, Dickinson.

Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York—**Franklin B. Satterthwaite** has been named market research manager of Colgate's newly-formed household products division. **Walton E. Hayman** has been named manager in Kansas City, Mo., for the division.

Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York—**David H. Abrahams,** formerly a chemist with National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has joined Dexter's New York laboratories.

Escambia Chemical Corporation, New York—**John B. Clopton** has joined Escambia and will devote his activities to commercial development and the sale of ammonia products and methanol.

Ferro Chemical Corporation, Bedford, Ohio—**Saul Gobstein** has been named technical sales representative by Ferro for the New York-New Jersey area, and will make his headquarters in the concern's new office at 507 Fifth avenue, New York.

General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.—**Frank J. McNamara** has been named eastern sales representative for the chemical division of General Mills.

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio—**Nelson S. Knaggs,** sales vice-president of Hilton-Davis, today will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, W. Va.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**John W. Skillern** and **Robert E. Truscheit** have joined the engineering staff of Monsanto's inorganic chemicals division at Monsanto, Tenn., and Monsanto, Ill., respectively. **Ferdinand R. Wiederholdt, jr.,** has joined the division in St. Louis as a sales engineer, while **Elmer C. Alsmeyer** has become an analytical chemist for the division at its Carondelet, Mo., plant.

National Plant Food Institute—**Louis H. Wilson,** NPFI secretary and its director of information, has been named one of ten "Friends of 4-H," to be honored this month in Washington.

H. Reisman Corporation, New York—**Gerald D. Cohen,** formerly with Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, has joined Reisman as a sales representative.

Shulton, Inc., New York—**Calvin A. Edmunds** has joined Shulton as a chemist in its analytical and control laboratory in Clifton, N. J. **Dr. Jerome J. Ross** has been named a research chemist at the firm's central organic research laboratory in Clifton.

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Canada-US Engineers Set April, '58 Meeting

The Canada-US Chemical Engineering Conference, sponsored jointly by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the Chemical Institute of Canada's chemical engineering division, will be held in Montreal on April 20 through 23, 1958.

The conference, which also constitutes one of the regular national meetings of the AIChE, is expected to have about 750 attendance.

In addition to general papers, symposia on the following topics are being arranged: Fluid mechanics; chemical engineering methods in mineral processing; motion, noise and other hazards in the chemical industry; future sources of energy; modern chemical plant construction technics; new approaches for commercial chemical development, and chemical engineering technology in the pulp and paper industry.

Papers for possible presentation at the conference should be submitted to the chairman of the Canadian Program Committee, Dr. W. H. Gauvin, Department of Chemical Engineering, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Fertilizer Bid Invitations Are Put Out by Ceylon

Invitations to bid have been issued by Ceylon for furnishing 500 tons of ammonium sulfate, twenty-five tons of urea, 200 tons of concentrated superphosphate and twenty-five tons of muriate of potash, according to "Small Business Circular No. 57-109," put out by the International Cooperation Administration.

The bid deadline is June 18. Single copies of the bid form, terms and conditions and detailed specifications are available from the Embassy of Ceylon, 2148 Wyoming avenue, NW, Washington, D. C.

Chemical Industry

—Continued from page 7

salary increases given to steel workers, it was pointed out.

Total output of the industry last year amounted to nearly 115 million units, the highest production peak ever reached. This total consisted of approximately 79.8 million pails, 9.6 million light drums and 25.4 million heavy drums. But where petroleum industry use of heavy drums dropped 31.2 percent, the chemical industry accounted for an increase of 81.3 percent over 1947-49 levels. In the case of light drums, petroleum industry use increased slightly, 1.1 percent, while chemical industry use soared 137.3 percent over the 1947-49 average.

Chemicals Use Increases

The slack in drum shipments to the petroleum industry in the post-war years has been taken up almost entirely by the fast-growing chemical industry. The use of linings on interior drum surfaces is an important factor in the increasing use of steel drums for the shipment of chemical products, the institute said.

They make is possible to ship almost any product in steel without danger of corrosion or contamination of the product. Steel container manufacturers have been concentrating on the development of new lining formulations and the industry sponsors a program of research and development at the Battelle Memorial Institute.

The production growth of the chemical and petrochemical industries, the growth of the atomic energy industry and many other new industries are providing increasing requirement for drums and pails. The refinements and improvements in steel making, in metal working and, in particular, the methods, technics and skills developed in the steel shipping container industry—these things joined with the growing production of high quality and lighter gauge steels provide the new challenge and the new opportunities for the future growth of the industry, the institute pointed out.

HIF Chairman Asks

—Continued from page 7

Parke, Davis & Co., who was also appointed to the foundation's executive committee; William B. Graham, president of Baxter Laboratories, who also became a member of the finance committee, and J. H. Fitzgerald Dunning, president of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning.

In addition to Mr. Smith, re-elected to chairman of the board for a second year, the following foundation officers were re-elected: President, George Bugbee; secretary, Henry S. McNeill, president of McNeil, Laboratories, and treasurer, S. Barksdale Penick, jr., president of S. B. Penick & Co.

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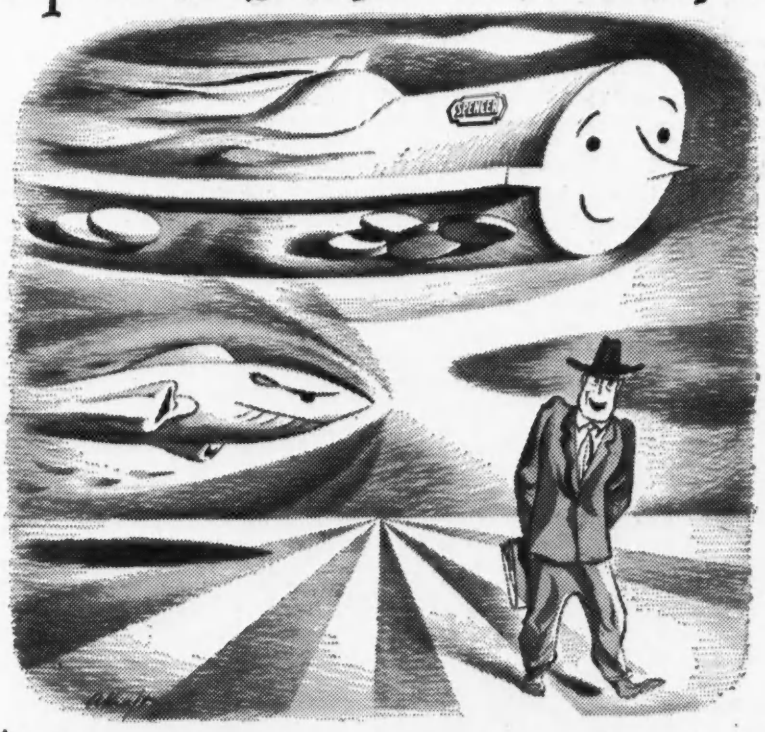

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Mellon Institute Establishes Fundamental Research Trust

Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., has established a fundamental research trust and a trust estate to be used exclusively for the charitable, scientific and educational purposes of the estate. The income from the endowment is expected to be augmented by support from industry and government.

It should be noted, as the institute has repeatedly stressed in the recent past, that although it is the aim over the next few years to direct the institute's main efforts along the lines of fundamental scientific research, there is no intention to depart from the field of applied research.

The institute's activities in fundamental research are presently planned to embrace physical chemistry, chemical physics, inorganic, organic and analytical chemistry, solid-state investigations, polymer chemistry and physics, radiation studies, and biophysics and biophysical chemistry. The results of this fundamental research will be made freely available to the public.

Fatty Acids Production At Lower Level in April

Production of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids in April, 1957, was 33.2 million pounds, about 1.2 million pounds under the March level, and about 1.9 million pounds below production reported for April, 1956, according to the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers.

Disposition in April totalled 32.1 million pounds, down 4.5 million pounds from the March figure and 3.7 million pounds from the disposition figure for April, 1956.

Stocks of finished goods at the end of April totalled 29.6 million pounds, about 1.3 million pounds higher than the previous month's figure. Work-in-process decreased about 2.1 million pounds. The report does not now include fatty acids fractionated from tall oil.

Drug Manufacturers

—Continued from page 5

Robert K. Cutter, APMA president, declared that today the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry faces two manifest duties:

1. To cooperate whole-heartedly with any program that offers real promise of an improvement in public health.

2. To exercise extreme care that in the understandable haste to achieve this objective, future scientific development is not throttled by unwise regulation of private industry.

Tribute Paid to PHS Executives

Dr. Cutter paid high tribute to the calibre of the executives now administering the Public Health Service. However, he pointed out that at some future date the rise to power of an impractical administrator could result in the issuance of an "approved drug list" that could snuff out any pharmaceutical manufacturer who resisted its provisions; by-pass the retail pharmacist as a "middle man"; dictate to physicians just what drugs they would be allowed to prescribe—and do all this under the guise of cheaper medical care.

Dr. Cutter said that his statements reflected only his own, personal opinions and were not made in his official capacity as an association executive.

But he asserted that there is a need for sound statesmanship and careful long-range planning, both by government personnel and by the pharmaceutical industry, to avoid a possibility of an adverse effect on the scientific progress made by medicine during the last half century.

George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, urged the pharmaceutical makers to consult Food and Drug Administration's new drug branch for an opinion on the new drug status of a proposed product.

The FDA official termed this a form of "free insurance" which, he said, "can save the necessity of undertaking costly and sometimes unpleasant actions."

When New Drugs Are Not on File

From time to time, he reported, the agency discovers a drug product on the market which it considers a new drug. Upon further investigation, it learns that there is no effective new drug application on file.

If the agency believes that its views can be sustained in court, he went on, then the agency is obligated to take the proper legal action. "This," he added, "is not a course we relish taking."

"When we have run into this situation," Mr. Larrick said, "we have advised the firm of our views concerning the new drug status if their product, asked that it be recalled from the market and not further promoted until they have filed a new drug application, and it has been made effective."

Allowing that this represents "a major and serious interruption to a company's business," he suggested that drug executives can easily help prevent this from occurring in their own firms by seeing to it that FDA's new drug branch is consulted before marketing a new product.

Plastics for Use

—Continued from page 5

panels for walls, partitions and roof sections, light-control panels and one-piece or modulator heating, ventilating, electrical and plumbing systems.

He cited as one of the most significant developments to the construction industry technology the work in the aircraft industry to perfect structural adhesives to eliminate riveting and welding.

A revolution in methods of construction may result, he said, if such structural adhesives replace mechanical fasteners and natural glues to join wood, metals, plastics and other building and fabricating materials.

"It is also apparent that such items as concrete, masonry and brick are essentially aggregates joined by an adhesive," Mr. Gigliotti said, "and there may be sound economic reasons for taking a serious look at developing synthetic adhesives as basic building block binder materials."

Plastics Consumption Increasing

A talk on "Chemicals and Communications," was delivered by Dr. S. O. Morgan, chemical director of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., in which he pointed out trends in communication and explained some of the new developments, particularly in the field of plastics. He observed that plastic materials are finding increased use both has substitutes for older metals and as insulation.

"We don't believe that the market for communications is anywhere near saturation," Dr. Morgan said. He pointed out that one telephone per home is out of date and that the number of multiple telephone families is increasing.

New designs and the advent of color all have encouraged greater phone use, he said. "The colored handset uses cellulose aceto-butyrate or propionate as does the housing for black sets. Telephone instruments account for nearly all of the six or seven million pounds of CAB," the speaker added.

More than 200 new materials have found application in the paint industry in the past five years, H. Bogart, manager of process development for Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., declared. He noted the extensive use of white brass to replace nickel and the increased use of nylon in tires.

Sound deadeners, he said, were formerly solvent-borne but have been replaced by water-borne deadeners and sealers. Synthetic fibers are practically universal for fabric use and the consumption of glass has been increased greatly, he said.

Visors are now made of polyurethane foams and plastics have replaced the entire old assembly of speedometers, Mr. Bogart said.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Though the supply situation in such materials as ammonium sulfate and urea continued tight last week, dealers here on spot reported that the over-all picture was somewhat weaker than had been hoped for previously in the year. Price schedules for the coming fertilizer year, released by one major producer, noted pending shifts for anhydrous ammonia and nitrogen solutions. The new listings, staggered in order to fit the pattern of seasonal demand, are about ten percent higher than this years quotes. Further rain coupled with some good weather offered a slight boost to sales in some areas of the market. The weather reports for the immediate future offer some hope that sales based upon them will be sparked.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 1, 1956
110.54	110.54	110.21	110.78

Comparative Price Indexes

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia—Prices schedules with listings keyed to the seasonal periods were released last week by a number of producers. The new quotes bring no variation to the present spot price but offer variations for October and January. The listings will be $84 per net ton of product in the October-December period, and $88 from January to June, 1958. All prices, one producer noted, will be f.o.b. nitrogen division plants. During the period July through October, 30 days free unloading time will be allowed, including Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.

During the period November through June, five days free unloading time will be allowed, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.

Cars held in excess of free unloading time will be invoiced for detention charges at the rate of $5 per day.

Ammonium Nitrate—New price lists for the pending agricultural chemical year, were released last week by a major producer. The new listing shows no variation from the present quote, $64 per ton for the first three months of the season (July, August, September) but shifts upward $2 per ton for the October-December period and for the first six months of next year will list at $68 per ton. These listings are for f.o.b. quotes only. Higher prices are quoted for delivery. For shipment in 50 pound paper bags, $1.50 per ton more will be charged. Prices f.o.b. field warehouses, the release said, will be based on lowest rail carload minimum tonnage published for that particular destination.

Total production of this material in March amounted to 227,902 short tons as compared with the 201,241 short tons produced in February and the 229,916 short tons produced during March of the year previous. Stocks at producing plants at the end of March amounted to 132,877 short tons as compared with the 213,445 short tons produced during the month previous.

These figures, broken down, show that the production of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate amounted to 201,544 short tons during March as compared with the 172,094 short tons produced during February and the 196,357 short tons produced during March of the year previous. Stocks of fertilizer grade material at producing plants in March totaled 122,476 short tons as compared with the 200,993 short tons in stock at the end of the month previous.

Ammonium Sulfate—Production of this material during March amounted to 97,834 short tons, according to the latest report by the Bureau of Census. This figure compares with the 96,665 short tons produced during February and the 98,910 short tons produced during March of the year previous. Stocks at producing plants during March, the report noted, totaled 90,079 short tons as compared with the 127,484 short tons produced during the month previous.

Animal Proteins—Sales in this area of the market were sparked somewhat by improved weather conditions, one dealer reported last week. Though prices remained at their previous level, the impression on the whole was one of gathering strength. The weather outlook for the next few weeks also looks good.

Latest reports from Norway indicate that there has been a substantial reduction, particularly in the winter herring catch, by comparison with 1956. This year, winter herring production was only 850,000 long tons by comparison with 1,232,000 tons a year ago. The spring herring, on the other hand, showed a slight increase from 268,000 to 283,000 tons. It will be remembered that in 1956 there was an extremely heavy production of fishmeal from these fisheries. This year fishmeal production is expected to decline by a considerably greater percentage than the catch because the requirements for canned and smoked herring must be met before the fish can be made available for reduction.

Nitrogen solutions—A major producer last week introduced the staggered price schedule, keyed to variations in the seasonal demand picture that has been in effect over the past years. The pattern for this year showed little variation from that of last year. Listings are $120 per net ton (or $1.20 per unit ton, the quote in effect at present) for material sold from July to September; $124 for material sold from October to December and $128 per ton for material sold during the first six months of next year. These prices are for the ammonium nitrate-ammonia, urea, ammonium nitrate-ammonia and urea-ammonia solutions.

The new water solution listings noted that ammonium nitrate will list for $144 per net ton of nitrogen from July to September; $146 per net ton from October to December, and $148 for the first six months of next year. Urea-ammonium nitrate water solutions will be quoted at $152 per net ton of nitrogen for July to September, $156 for the October-December period and $160 from January to June of next year.

New quotes on these materials for resale for direct agricultural application are, for the entire period from June of this year to July of next:

Ammonium nitrate-ammonia, urea-ammonium nitrate-ammonia solutions, $128 per net ton of nitrogen; ammonium nitrate-water solutions, $148 per net ton of nitrogen; urea-ammonium nitrate-water solutions, $160 per net ton of nitrogen.

Pesticides

Purchases of pesticides last year totaled nearly 17 million gallons of liquid insecticide and more than 7 million pounds of the powdered form. Space sprays showed the great advances in this field. Consumption of space insecticides accounted for 4,188,304 gallons or about one quarter of all liquid sales, as compared with 1,797,515 gallons in 1955.

The 1956 gallonage of space sprays reached the consumer in 24,269,693 packages varying in size from those containing less than a pint to bulk containers of more than a gallon and represented nearly half of the total market for household insecticides.

Total sales of liquid insecticides in 1956 amounted to 16,968,600 gallons, up 60 percent from the 1955 total of 10,557,386 gallons. However, the 1956 figures included 2,366,533 gallons of area fogging sprays.

Discounting such sprays, which are applied usually by airplanes over large areas, the liquid insecticide sales in 1956 still were registered by DDT residual sprays, fabric pest sprays, emulsion concentrates other than livestock insecticides and vaporizer chemicals. Principal decreases in 1956 were in packaged chlordane and dieldrin sprays, down 24 percent from the 1955 figure of 3,520,297 gallons; packaged oil base livestock sprays which at 900,837 gallons were down nearly three percent from 1955; livestock emulsion concentrates, down nearly 33 percent from 1955 sales of 221,715 gallons; livestock wettable powders, which continued a steady downward trend from the 1953 high of 3,566,000 pounds to 1,394,000 pounds in 1956, and cattle smears and other screw worm remedies, whose 1956 sales of 252,436 units were 7.5 percent below 1955.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Last week's advance in the level of steel output was taken by some observers as a sign that basic materials, including the solvent group, would be meeting better demand in the weeks ahead. Meanwhile, demand continued to hold at a merely moderate level and in some areas of the market sales were unseasonably quiet. Liquefied gases were also on the quiet side, but this was strictly related to seasonal declines in home heating demand. Good buying interest was sustained in petroleum waxes, petrolatum and mineral oil.

The price tone of all petroleum derivatives was steady. Microcrystalline wax quotations were fully maintained at 10c. to 11c. per pound for coating grades and 11c. to 12c. per pound for laminating grades. Fully refined paraffin was held at 8.15c per pound for all grades, and crude continued at 7.10 c. per pound for tankcars at the refinery.

Output of crude oil in Saudi Arabia during 1956 was described last week in an Aramco report as the highest in the company's history. Total production amounted to 360,923,384 barrels for a daily average of 986,129 barrels, it was reported. The record was set despite a decline of 30 percent in production during the period when the Suez Canal was closed.

Production in Saudi Arabia during April of the current year totaled 27,552,782 barrels, averaging 918,426 barrels per calendar day. This compares with production of 31,662,718 barrels averaging 1,054,091 barrels per calendar day during the corresponding month of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 1, 1956
107.64	107.64	107.64	104.53

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Output in the petroleum industry was reported last week to be in good balance with the current demand level. With steel mills operating at about 14 percent below theoretical capacity, cokeoven operators were also able to maintain a balanced position.

The price tone of the market is steady. In the view of one observer here, the upward pressure stemming from the advance in crude oil is just about cancelled out by a moderate decline in sales volume.

Cleaner's Naphtha—The East coast quotation of this material is steady and unchanged at 18c. per gallon in tanks. Tankwagon prices are 19c. per gallon at Newark and New York and 19½c. per gallon at Philadelphia. Supply is reported ample at all shipping points.

Following the Easter holiday rush, business volume has been moderate.

Toluene—Industrial demand for light oils was still below par last week and this material shared in the general lull. Reports from related industries indicate that there has been a widespread trend in recent months to lighten inventory. This would explain the fact that while basic materials such as steel, lead and zinc have encountered lagging demand, production of intermediate materials and finished goods has been proceeding at a high level. Last week's advance in steel output was taken by some observers as a sign that the adjustment period was about over. Business volume in solvents was accordingly expected to move back toward the high level of last December.

Xylene—Supply was reported in good balance with a moderate sales volume. Prices are unchanged at 33c. to 35c. per pound, depending upon shipping point. The Bayonne New Jersey price of 34c. per gallon represents a recent 1c. reduction which was posted to bring that quotation in conformity with listings at other East Coast shipping points.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Quotations were fully maintained at 10c. to 11c. per pound for coating grades and 11c. to 12c. per pound for laminating waxes. The most recent price change in this market was an advance posted September 1. The subsequent increase in the price of crude oil was absorbed by producers.

Paraffin—Despite the advance in crude oil this wax has been steady and unchanged in price. The last recorded change was a fourth quarter advance of ½c. per pound. Fully refined material continues at 8.15c. per pound in all grades; the price of crude paraffin is 7.10c. per pound for tankcars at the refinery. In last week's market seasonally good consuming interest was reported. The general trend of the material continues upward even though business in some outlets is not broadening at the brisk rate that was reported last year.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—The quotation for Group 3 was rated steady at 5c. per gallon. This price resulted from the ½c. per pound advance posted last October 1. Excellent sales were reported during the winter months, and final figures are expected to show an expansion over last year's market. Currently, demand for the material is quiet, with the home heating market seasonally inactive.

Propane—This liquefied gas is quoted at 5c. per gallon for Group 3 and 9.3c. per gallon at New York harbor, in tanks. The prices are of relatively long standing and are considered steady at present. Like butane the gas was in excellent demand during the cold weather period but has now eased off to a routine pace. During the brisk season supply was consistently adequate because of successful use of the underground storage method.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended May 10, 1957, indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,434,000 barrels, a decrease of 96,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,050,000 barrels were 417,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 139,000 barrels above the week ended May 11, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 875,000 barrels daily, compared with 760,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending May 10, 1957, crude oil production averaged 7,513,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,752,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 854,000 barrels daily.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during April totaled 27,552,782 barrels, for an average of 918,426 barrels per calendar day, according to a report issued last week by Aramco. This compares with production of 31,662,718 barrels averaging 1,054,091 barrels per calendar day during the corresponding month of last year.

The Ras Tanura refinery processed 4,960,319 barrels during the month for an average of 165,344 barrels, as against 6,504,365 barrels averaging 216,812 barrels per day in the corresponding month of last year.

In another Aramco report, output in Saudi Arabia during 1956 was described as the highest in the company's history, totaling 360,923,384 barrels for a daily average of 986,129 barrels. The record was set despite a 30 percent decline in production during the period when the Suez Canal was closed.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 11 totaled 261,876,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 262,870,000 barrels of the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 994,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,033,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 39,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Colombian Sun Oil Signs Agreement for Concessions

Colombian Sun Oil Company has signed an agreement for half-interest in oil concessions in Colombia covering 302,330 hectares (750,000 acres). This is its second contract involving exploration concessions in Colombia in less than six months.

Colombian Sun, wholly - owned subsidiary of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, made the contract with Mobil Oil Company de Columbia and International Petroleum (Col.) Limited, original applicants for the concessions. Sun agreed to drill two exploratory wells to a depth of 9,000 feet each for its one-half interest.

Pure Oil Company of Colombia and United Carbon Company will join with Sun in fulfilling obligations agreed to in the contract.

Delhi-Taylor Purchases Terminal in South Carolina

Delhi-Taylor Oil Corporation, Dallas, Tex., has purchased a petroleum storage terminal in Charleston, S. C., from Coastal Terminals, Inc.

The Charleston terminal has a storage capacity of 426,000 barrels and facilities for deep water loading. It is the fourth terminal to be purchased or leased by Delhi-Taylor for marketing expansion in the southeastern United States. Motor fuels, kerosene, and heating oils will be shipped from the company's refineries at Corpus Christi and Port Isabel, Tex., and distributed through the terminal facility in the Charleston area.

Hercules Fills Sales Post

Robert W. Crabtree, manager of nitrogen product sales for the explosives department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has been named manager of chemical sales, a newly-created post, in that department. He will be responsible not only for sales of nitrogen products but for sales of methanol and diversified chemicals.

Parke, Davis Elects

—*Continued from page 4*

tion; Harry L. Pierson, board member since 1947 and chairman of the board of Detroit Harvester Company; John B. Ford, board member since 1945 and director of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation; and Harry J. Loynd, board member since 1946 and Parke-Davis president since 1951.

The new member of the board of directors is Thomas C. Anderson, vice-president and director of production and engineering since 1953.

Along with Mr. Burrows, the company elected the following officers: Kenneth D. McGregor, vice-president, secretary and general attorney; David E. Mitchelson, vice-president-treasurer, and Charles E. Erdmann, controller.

Lion, Monsanto Getting Services of Sales Chief

Lion Oil Company Division of Monsanto Chemical Company has announced that A. F. Reed has relinquished his duties as Lion's director of sales so that he may become an assistant in sales matters to executives of both Lion and the inorganic chemicals division of Monsanto.

Mr. Reed will continue as a Lion vice-president, with headquarters in El Dorado, Ark. J. H. Sheehan, vice-president of the Lion division has assumed full responsibility for Lion's petroleum product sales.

Amsco Elects Ass't V.P.

Leon J. Breton has been elected assistant vice-president of American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago. He had been manager of market research and development.

Oil Refinery Dedicated By Tidewater in Delaware

A $200 million electronically controlled oil refinery has been dedicated at Delaware City, Del., by Tidewater Oil Company in ceremonies attended by more than 1,000 leaders of business, industry, government and the armed forces.

The installation is located on an eight-square-mile site on the Delaware River, 15 miles south of Wilmington.

D. T. Staples, president of the San Francisco firm, declared that the plant represents "the first in a new generation of petroleum refineries" designed to manufacture gasolines for the cars of tomorrow and of today.

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Aliphatic Organics

A leading producer has announced an increase in prices of vinyl acetate monomer amounting to 1 cent per pound across the board effective July 1 in all geographical regions. Trade sources said that this material has been moving in very heavy volume. Production of certain emulsion polymers and several copolymers formed with vinyl chloride was sustaining strong demand. In particular, the monomer was being consumed at a steady pace in manufacture of polyvinyl butyral going into the making of safety glass and in production of polyvinyl formal, in demand as a constituent of foams. Production of the monomer has been geared close to demand, and consumers were able to acquire sufficient material to satisfy short-term requirements with little or no delay.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol prices were reduced by 2½ cents per pound effective Saturday, June 1, at all shipping points. There remained a differential of 1 cent per pound as to delivery of tanklots east or west of Denver, with the eastern price lower, and terminal prices on carlots, truck loads and smaller drumlots based at Memphis, Tenn., and Newark, N. J.

Trade in acetone continued on an even keel last week following announcement of a ½ cent per pound price increase due to go into effect July 1. This market has been in balance for at least a year now, substantial new plant capacity having come on stream via cumene process operations for manufacture of phenol. Demand has been strong. Supply has been adequate, with producers' inventories remaining at optimum levels.

Production of plasticizers has provided a steady market in fairly heavy volume for sebacic acid, producers reported. Demand has been sustained at about the same level observed prior to the 5 cents per pound price increase effected in February. Volume of this trade was estimated at about 10 or 12 million pounds currently. Supply has been steady for the past year.

Resins continued to function as the mainstay of a strong market in melamine. Production of wet-strength solutions for the paper industry and anchor bonding of cellophane with waterproof coatings were giving the market a good lift, while a patented process for formulation of foam rubbers, specifying use of melamine as a blowing agent, also constituted an important market outlet.

Acetic Anhydride—Production declined to 74,945,696 pounds during February, the Tariff Commission reported, as compared to output of 85,428,362 pounds during the month previous. The aggregate for the first two calendar months was still running well ahead of that for the corresponding period in 1956, some 160,374,058 pounds this year as against 150,789,751 pounds last year. Output in February, 1956, amounted to 73,385,433 pounds.

Acetone—Trade in acetone continued on an even keel last week following announcement of a ½c. per pound price increase due to go into effect July 1.

This market has been reported in even balance for the past year. Substantial new production capacity has come on stream during this period via cumene process operations for manufacture of phenol. Demand has continued strong. There has been adequate material to cover consumers' immediate and short-term requirements, but producers' inventories have been no more than nomina'.

Carbon Disulfide—Production amounted to 38,463,208 pounds during February, the Tariff Commission reported, bringing the two-month total for the calendar year to 84,808,062 pounds. By contrast, output was 44,873,155 pounds in February, 1956, and the total for the first two months of that year 97,491,686 pounds. Production in January of this year came to 46,344,854 pounds.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Production of carbon tetrachloride came to 23,368,721 pounds in February, the Tariff Commission reported. That brought the calendar year total to 48,306,028 pounds, as compared to 49,881,841 pounds turned out in the like period in 1956. Production was 24,937,307 pounds during January of this year and 23,388,144 pounds in February, 1956.

Glycerine — Apparent domestic consumption of glycerine, on the basis of 100 percent glycerine content, amounted to 20,636,000 pounds during March of this year, Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers reported. Added to producers' stocks of 67,489,000 pounds as of the beginning of the month were production of 20,158,000 pounds and 1,341,000 pounds imported, bringing the total available to 88,988,000 pounds. Of this, 506,000 pounds were exported, leaving 88,482,000 pounds available to the domestic market. The apparent domestic consumption is the difference between this last

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1049 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 1, 1956
131.18	131.21	*131.22	130.93

* Revised.

For Current Prices See Page 9

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: March

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of March and the month previous, with cumulative totals for the first three months of this year and last, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

	March 1957	*February* 1957	*First Three Months* 1957	*First Three Months* 1956
EXPORTS				
Butyl acetate....lbs.	374,565	203,520	943,125	3,201,930
Butyl alcohol....lbs.	3,116,882	4,840,259	11,652,885	11,308,297
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits....lbs.	45,830	6,375	52,205	**
Ethylene glycol....lbs.	9,467,602	7,006,076	26,027,156	18,379,303
Glycerine, 100 percent basis....lbs.	505,665	355,980	1,650,080	1,740,969
Methyl alcohol....gals.	93,899	149,064	703,227	**
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone.lbs.	954,546	659,100	2,416,594	2,480,834
Propyl alcohols....lbs.	724,938	363,146	1,307,079	1,179,931
IMPORTS				
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)....lbs.	286,340	333,760	898,820	4,919,690
Acetic anhydride....lbs.	589,450	441,870	1,764,570	818,380
Acetone, MEK and homologues....lbs.	106,892	275,755	675,424	2,564,581
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil....lbs.	4,160	0	4,160	4,160
Butyl alcohol....lbs.	0	0	54,640	125,640
Chloroacetic acids (mono and tri)....lbs.	241,834	545,797	847,007	479,789
Ethyl acohol....gals.	0	0	3,148,505	3,540,870
Formic acid....lbs.	60,449	126,035	277,077	279,550
Glycerine, crude....lbs.	1,676,622	1,497,286	5,177,310	8,682,913
Glycols, their ethers and esters....lbs.	77,385	110,681	194,869	18,186
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight) lbs.	9,720	3,840	14,616	1,920
Methyl alcohol, including wood alcohols.gals.	0	0	0	9,992
Tetrachloroethane....lbs.	500	0	500	2,100
Trichloroethylene....lbs.	2,665,398	2,948,567	8,980,500	6,392,512
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized....lbs.	3,133,209	2,799,950	9,019,228	10,947,890
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives....lbs.	1,361,761	674,104	4,120,795	7,727,841

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

Aliphatic Organics

figure and producers' stocks at the end of the period, which were 67,846,000 pounds.

For March, 1956, same basis, producers' stocks at the beginning of the period, 58,866,000 pounds, were augmented by 22,887,000 pounds produced and 1,683,000 pounds imported, bringing the total available to 83,436,000 pounds. Some 859,000 pounds was exported, leaving 82,577,000 pounds available to the domestic market. Since producers' stocks at the end of the month amounted to 65,578,000 pounds, apparent domestic consumption was 16,999,000 pounds.

Aggregate available over the first three months of 1957 was 132,709,000 pounds, including producers' stocks of 67,427,000 pounds on hand at the beginning of the period, 61,320,000 pounds produced and 4,142,000 pounds imported. Exports aggregated 1,650,000 pounds, leaving 131,069,000 pounds to the domestic market. Domestic consumption appears to have aggregated 63,213,000 pounds, since producers' stocks on hand at the end of the period were 67,846,000 pounds.

For the first three months of 1956, an aggregate 128,124,000 pounds was available, including producers' stocks amounting to 51,977,000 pounds initially plus 69,201,000 pounds produced and 6,946,000 pounds imported. Export of 1,741,000 pounds left 126,383 pounds available to the domestic market. Producers' stocks at the end of the period were 65,578,000 pounds, indicating that 60,805,000 pounds was consumed by the domestic market during the three months.

Melamine — Demand continued very strong. Melamine resins were moving exceptionally well and still constituted the mainstay of this market. But wet-strength solutions, used in treatment of paper, and anchor bonding of cellophane with waterproof coatings accounted for consumption of melamine in heavy volume. Another important outlet currently was a patented process for formulation of foam rubbers specifying use of melamine as a blowing agent.

Supplies were generally adequate. Production quotas have been on the heavy side, and producers were carrying normal inventories. Prices were stable and unchanged.

Sebacic Acid—Production of plasticizers has provided a steady market in rather heavy volume. Demand has been sustained at about the same level observed before prices were advanced 5c. per pound across the board in February. Trade sources estimated volume of trade at the rate of about 10 or 12 million pounds per year. Supplies have been more or less constant for the past year.

Current quotations on purified material were, on a works basis, 69c. per pound in carlots, 71c. per pound for lots of 10 tons minimum, 73c. per pound for lots of less than 10 tons but more than one ton and 75c. per pound for smaller lots.

CP acid, same basis, was selling at 77c. per pound in carlots, 79c. per pound in lots of 10 tons minimum, 81c. per pound in lots of less than 10 tons but more than one ton and 83c. per pound in smaller lots.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol — Prices were reduced 2½c. per pound across the board effective Saturday, June 1, at all shipping points. The new price schedule follows:

Tanklots, delivered basis, 34c. per pound east of Denver and 35c. per pound west of Denver.

Carlots and truck loads, drums, 34½c. per pound at Memphis, Tenn., and 36½c. per pound at Newark, N. J.

Less carlots, less truck loads, drums, 35½c. per pound at Memphis and 37½c. per pound at Newark.

Vinyl Acetate Monomer—A leading producer will hike prices in all regions of the country 1c. per pound across the board effective July 1, it has been announced. The new schedule follows:

Zone 1—17½c. per pound in tanklots, 18½c. per pound in tanktrucks in lots less than 4,000 gallons, 20c. per pound in carlots and 21c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Zone 2—18½c. per pound in tanklots, 19½c. per pound in tanktrucks in lots less than 4,000 gallons, 21c. per pound in carlots and 24c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Zone 1 covers all continental US except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

All prices were on a delivered basis.

This material has been moving in very heavy volume, trade sources reported. Demand stemmed from use of the monomer in production of polyvinyl butyral, polyvinyl formal, certain emulsion polymers and several copolymers formed with vinyl chloride. Polyvinyl butyral was in heavy demand for use in manufacture of safety glass, and the formal was moving well as a constituent of foams.

Production has been geared close to demand, and consumers were able to acquire sufficient material to satisfy short-term requirements with little or no delay.

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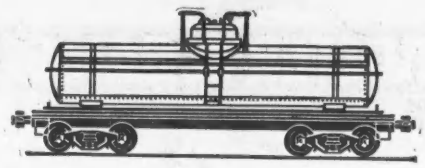

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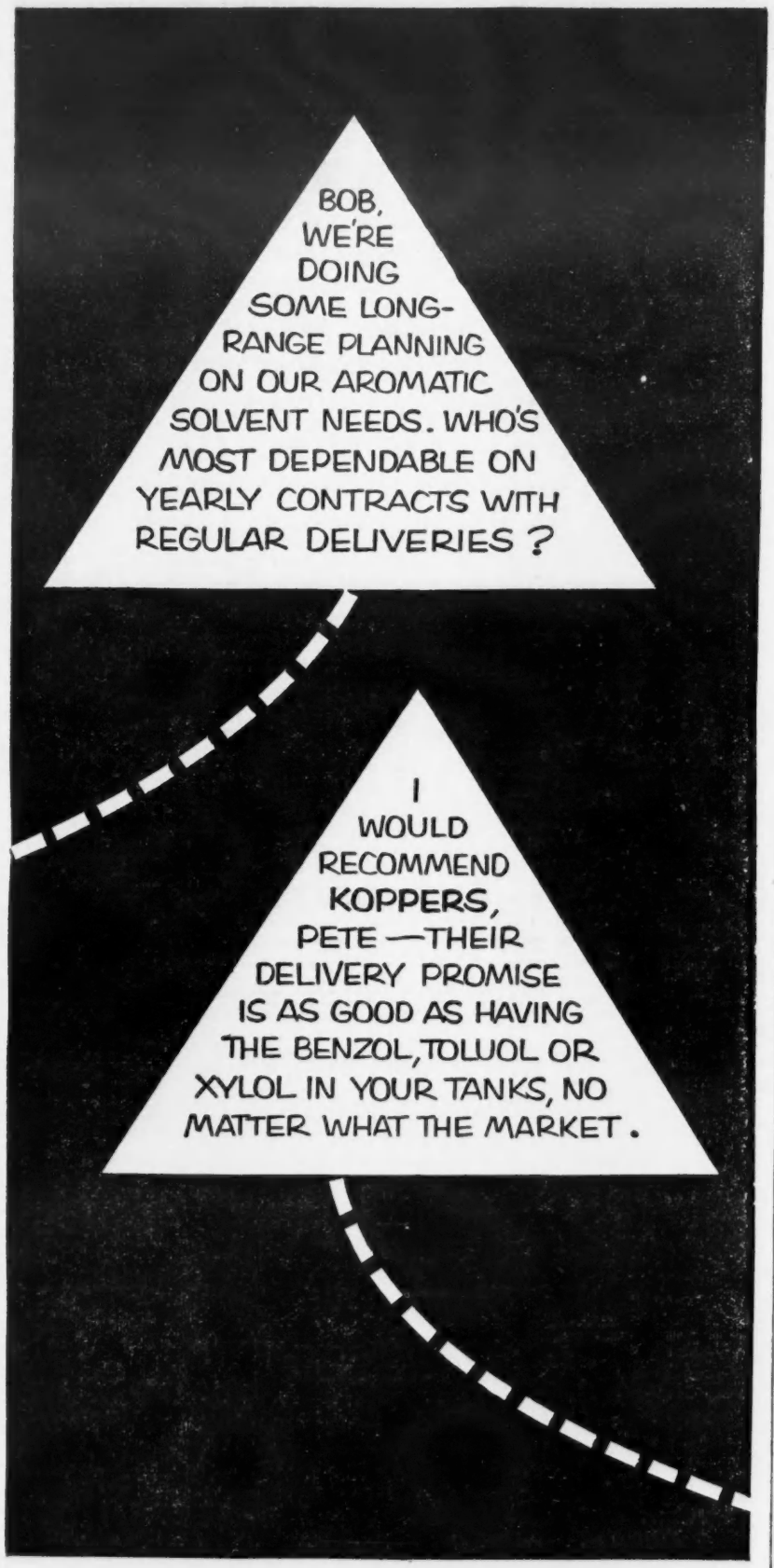
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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

Increased activity in replacement of railroad ties and treatment of poles and pilings shored up trade in creosote in May, trade sources reported. But creosote supplies were still on the heavy side. Emphasis on preservation of natural wood coloring was said to have slowed development of the market potential for creosote for treatment of lumber. Where the accent was on resistance to weathering, however, creosote was still dominating the market. Pentachlorophenol was now getting an important part of the wood preservative market. Producers said there was no question of one or other of the leading preservatives getting all the business but of each developing the market potential for which its special properties give it the advantage.

Census Bureau figures for March reported no imports of creosote and no exports of phthalic anhydride. Customarily, there is heavy traffic in both these channels.

Phenol continued to move to strong demand for use in manufacture of phenolic resins and diverse intermediates, notably pentachlorophenol and certain pesticides. Consumption in production of pharmaceuticals was seasonally slower. Natural phenol was steady, following the improved demand noted in recent weeks.

Salicylic acid was in seasonally moderate demand, the market condition having changed little from that noted in previous reports.

M-p-cresol was slow, with little hope for improvement while production of tricresyl phosphate remains at the currently depressed level. O-cresol was described as soft and in limited demand. P-cresol was in good balance, though some trade sources reported supplies were a bit easier now.

Benzene was still moving in a healthy market, though demand was not as strong as it had been in fourth quarter 1956.

Xylene was easier, and one source reported that he had detected local soft spots in this market.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended June 2 would amount to 87.8 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,246,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,212,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,226,000 net tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,370,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 1, 1956
118.19	118.19	118.19	115.00

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—This material was now much more freely available than it had been a few months ago. Heavy industrial demand for benzene for solvent use has tapered off appreciably, and consumption for manufacture of synthetic phenol has declined slightly. Demand for benzene for use in production of styrene monomer has remained strong. The market in general was still regarded as a healthy one. Prices were firm at quotations of long standing.

Imports during March (see table below) included 2,933,907 gallons from the Poland-Danzig area valued at $748,444, of which 2,267,846 gallons valued at $566,899 was brought in at New Orleans and 666,061 gallons valued at $181,545 was docked at Galveston. The rest of the incoming material was 465,790 gallons valued at $117,890 from Czechoslovakia, landed at Galveston, and 411,327 gallons valued at $123,161 from West Germany, also docked at Galveston. Total value of the March imports was $989,495, which works out to just under 26c. per gallon.

Creosote—Trading was said to have shown seasonal improvement in May over the previous month. The added strength in this market was attributed to increased activity on the part of railroads in the replacement of ties, as well as good interest from utility companies in treating poles and pilings. Development of market

Aromatic Chemicals Foreign Trade: March

Following are statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census summarizing the movement of certain aromatic chemicals in foreign commerce. Units employed by the Census Bureau have been retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds and that cresols and cresylic acid ADF imports are given in gallons, while dutiable cresols and cresylic acid imports are reported in pounds.

	March 1957	*March* 1956	*First Three Months* 1957	*First Three Months* 1956
EXPORTS				
Aniline oil and salts.....lbs.	3,715	**	3,715	**
Benzene .....gals.	32,499	61,115	125,154	863,261
Coaltar, crude and refined...gals.	62,560	**	2,981,443	**
Creosote or dead oil.....gals	75,237	**	705,782	**
Cresols and cresylic acids....lbs.	838,178	**	1,887,930	**
Other coaltar acids.....lbs.	225,154	**	409,027	**
Dimethylaniline .....lbs.	148	**	148	**
Diphenylamine .....lbs.	413,675	**	574,050	**
Dyes, stains, color lakes and toners of coaltar origin:				
Color lakes and toners.....lbs.	269,747	**	730,205	**
Indigo, synthetic (all forms) lbs.	0	**	0	**
Sulfur black.....lbs.	52,470	**	137,480	**
Other coaltar dyes and stains .....lbs.	1,093,976	**	2,591,967	**
Naphthalene, crude and refined. lbs.	0	**	15,450	**
b-Naphthol and b-naphthol flakes. lbs.	6,000	**	12,080	**
Phenol .....lbs.	1,427,243	2,723,125	4,081,615	6,696,823
Photographic chemicals of coaltar origin .....lbs.	71,512	**	165,861	**
Phthalic annydride.....lbs.	0	128,200	402,440	879,400
Pitch, from coaltar.....long tons	3,751	3,764	10,900	9,296
Rubber compounding agents of coaltar origin:				
Accelerators .....lbs.	346,631	**	862,107	**
Antioxidants .....lbs.	1,050,039	**	2,448,247	**
Other .....lbs.	454,963	**	1,124,718	**
Toluene .....lbs.	15,395,730	5,644,307	30,363,407	15,211,452
IMPORTS				
Benzene .....gals.	3,811,024	6,644,756	14,564,450	12,682,990
Creosote and dead oil.....gals.	0	804,051	5,332,770	5,582,257
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF. gals.	211,126	309,054	682,350	670,650
Dutiable .....lbs.	26,380	72,684	53,380	273,310
Naphthalene, distilled at less than 79°C lbs.	9,486,168	8,559,965	20,936,665	22,421,115
Distilling at 79° C and over.lbs.	42,042	125,663	103,535	290,940
Xylene .....lbs.	0	0	0	45,938

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

Coal Chemicals

outlets for the treatment of lumber was said to have fallen short of expectations, since preservation of wood color is usually an important consideration. However, it was again pointed out that in areas where "weathering" is the major factor, creosote could be expected to continue to dominate the field. Competition with pentachlorophenol was on the increase, but it was felt that each of these preservatives would continue to find markets suited to its individual advantages.

Supplies of creosote were heavy, as has been the case for some time. Price was firm and unchanged from last reports.

Census bureau reports show no imports of creosote in March. The previous month in which no imports were shown was October, 1956.

Cresols—Trading in m-p-cresol was slow, and producers felt the situation could not change until there was some improvement in demand for tricresyl phosphate. Ortho was soft, although producers reported steady demand with sales volume at a low level. Stocks of p-cresol were balanced nicely with demand although some trade sources indicated that supplies had eased somewhat from last reports.

Xylene—The consensus was that this market had weakened appreciably since the first of the year, and one importer said he had found that it was soft in spots. One leading producer, however, reported no appreciable change as compared with market conditions at this time one year ago. It appeared that consumers were able to obtain sufficient material to take care of immediate and short-term needs without difficulty.

Sales of cokeoven xylene amounted to 949,026 gallons during March of this year, Bureau of Mines reported, compared to 775,677 gallons sold in the month previous and 1,069,443 gallons sold in March, 1956. Aggregate sales of cokeoven material were 2,699,616 gallons in the first three calendar months of this year, 2,780,450 gallons during the like period in 1956.

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Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 2 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	874,476
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	37,235,762
Benzene	gals.	3,328,651
Coaltar	gals.	16,361,168
Creosote	gals.	634,700
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,540,218
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	12,694
Toluene	gals.	733,432
Xylene	gals.	211,567

Stocks at cokeoven producers' plants had grown to 784,833 gallons as of the end of March, 1957, as compared to 769,878 gallons on hand one month earlier. They were still well below the 820,673 gallons reported on hand as of the end of March, 1956.

Dyes

A leading producer has announced revised prices for nineteen textile dyes effective immediately. Seventeen of the changes were reductions. Two were advances. Net effect of the changes was an average reduction amounting to 10.7 percent. Current quotations and amount of changes follow, with Color Index or prototype number indicated where applicable:

Dye	*Price Per Pound*	*Change in Price*
ADVANCED		
Fast red 8B (direct dye)	$2.57	$.39
Fast red 8B (direct-formaldehyde)	2.57	.39
REDUCED		
C. I. 69 Fast red GL base (insoluble azo)	*1.59	.29
p-168 Red G double solution	.90	.16
p-168 Red GB powder	1.94	.35
p-168 Red G powder	1.94	.35
p-169 Red R double solution	.97	.16
p-169 Red R powder	2.08	.37
p-170 Scarlet R double solution	1.00	.17
p-170 Scarlet R powder	2.13	.38
p-171 Yellow G double solution	.84	.15
p-171 Yellow 2GC single solution	.44	.07
p-171 Yellow G powder	1.98	.36
p-341 Blue G conc. solution	.65	.09
p-341 Blue G powder	1.82	.33
p-345 Golden yellow R double solution	.93	.16
p-345 Golden yellow R powder	2.23	.40
Red B double solution	1.00	.17
Red B powder	2.13	.38

* Lots of 200-lb. barrels.

The same concern has discontinued marketing Color Index No. 151 orange AD (which had been carried in the OPD price listings), color Index No. 21 chrysoidine R base, prototype No. 9 printing yellow GCN paste, prototype No. 302 (insoluble azo) AS double solution and (insoluble azo) ASP double solution.

The following additional textile dyes have been put on the market:

Dye	*Price Per Pound*
C. I. 1217 Printing orange RE paste	$2.15
p-106 Printing scarlet 2BE paste	2.67
p-107 Printing scarlet 2GE paste	2.67
p-109 Printing pink FFE paste	1.91
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Intermediates

Salicylic Acid—Little change was noted in market conditions from last reports. Demand was steady but routine from the pharmaceutical industry. Stocks were everywhere plentiful and price was unchanged from the levels established in early 1957.

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DuPont Will Expand

—*Continued from page 3*

"Teflon 6," and the aqueous dispersion, "Teflon 30," will be increased.

Output of "Teflon 1" and "5," used for compression-molding and ram or screw extrusion, will be increased 30 percent by mid-1958.

Construction already under way will double production of "Teflon 6" and "Teflon 30" by late 1957. The announced expansion will raise capacity an additional one-third. Work will be completed by mid-1958. This increase is expected to meet rising demands by manufacturers of corrosion-resistant flexible tubing and insulation for high temperature wiring.

At the same time, duPont appropriated substantial funds for design of a plant to produce an experimental product, "Teflon 100-X" perfluorocarbon resin. The new material, which supplements the present duPont line of "Teflon" tetrafluoroethylene resins, has a melt viscosity low enough to permit extrusion in standard equipment.

Gasoline Consumption

—*Continued from page 7*

thirds billion; and Ohio, with slightly more than three billion, followed California in that order. Others in the first ten, and their consumption rates for 1956, follow:

Pennsylvania, 2.9 billion gallons; Illinois, 2.8 billion; Michigan, 2.4 billion; New Jersey, 1.8 billion; Indiana, 1.7 billion; and Missouri, 1.6 billion.

Tennessee joined the billion-plus group last year for the first time. Others in this category, in addition to those already named, are Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

South Dakota, and the District of Columbia registered decreases in total consumption in 1956.

Lithium Use

—*Continued from page 5*

manufacture and that both metals will find increased application in organic synthesis.

He noted that the opportunities for fruitful research on the alkali metals was virtually unlimited and cited the American Lithium Institute's own sponsorship of research projects on lithium alloys at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and its investigation of the uses of lithium compounds in glass and ceramics at Pennsylvania State University, as examples of current research activity in the industry.

Additives Law

—*Continued from page 3*

are now contained in the law for drugs, pesticides and coaltar colors, but not for chemicals that are added directly to foods.

Meanwhile, Rep. Usher L. Burdick of North Dakota demanded to know "who is blocking" additives legislation. Mr. Burdick said he has offered a resolution setting up a committee to find out why the recommendations of the old Delaney group "were never put into effect, who is blocking them, and why."

After hearing 217 witnesses during 1951 and 1952, a committee headed by Rep. James J. Delaney of New York recommended strengthening the food and drug act.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

While consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner last week, the market remained steady at current quotations. Most of the activity was centered in the withdrawal of materials against existing contracts. Chemicals were steady and quotably unchanged. Potato starch was in active request against current contracts, while new business continued limited to immediate requirements. Tapioca flour was quiet, but firm. Offers of new crop Brazilian continued light and were well held. Siamese grades also were maintained at unchanged prices. Corn starch and dextrin continued to move in fair volume. Tanning materials replacements were inactive, but were held at former levels.

President Eisenhower has extended the tariff quota on woolen textile imports through 1957 at the same level as last year. Under the action, the first 14 million pounds of woolen textile imports will have to pay the regular tariff of 30 to 37½ cents a pound plus 20% to 25% of value, depending on the type of cloth. But in excess of 14 million pounds the ad valorem rate automatically rises to 45% of value while the cents-per-pound part of the duty remains the same.

The President last September set a "breakpoint" of 3.5 million pounds for the last quarter of 1956. The new proclamation extends this rate for this year. The action hits mainly at Britain, which sends the largest amount of woolens here. Japan and Italy are other large exporters.

Looms in place at broad woven fabric mills at the end of 1956 totaled 482,196, 3 percent less than 491,492 looms at the end of 1955, it was reported by the Census Bureau.

In 1956 the number of pile and jacquard looms increased while other major categories decreased. There were 461,784 cotton and man-made fiber looms and 20,412 woolen and worsted looms in place at the end of 1956, compared with 475,523 and 21,969, respectively at end of 1955.

Total number of looms in place on Dec. 31, 1956, were 360,059 in cotton mills, 102,268 in man-made fiber and silk mills, and 17,645 in woolen and worsted mills. Decline in numbers as compared with the end of 1955 for each of these groups was 2 percent, 7 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 1, 1956
105.30	105.30	104.32	107.41

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Production of sodium bichromate and chromate totaled 9,642 tons in March, compared with 8,871 in February and 10,910, March last year. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 10,187 tons in March against 9,644 in February. Consuming demand was reported spotty. Deliveries against existing moved in good volume.

Sodium Acetate—Buying was limited to actual needs. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Consumers confined purchases to actual requirements. Market was steady at former quotations. Production in March totaled 2,187 tons, compared with 1,949 in February and 2,107, March 1956. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 2,105 tons in March against 1,886 in February.

Sulfonated Oils—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg — Business was reported for moderate quantities chiefly for actual needs. Flake was quoted at $1.22 to $1.24 per pound, and powder, $1.26 to $1.28 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity. Technical was in limited supply and well held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for prompt requirements. All grades were maintained at current levels. Gum was quoted at $9.33 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.07; dark canary, $9.17 and white, $8.91, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Fair volume of business was reported for immediate requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply declined 560,000 bushels—the first reduction in weeks—to 129,192,000 bushels for the week ended May 24, compared with 61,498,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Business was spotty and limited to actual requirements. Stocks on spot were unchanged at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Conditions in this market were without change. Consumers limited demand to less carlots quantities for immediate delivery. Withdrawals against contracts continued to move in steady volume. Carlots were unchanged at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine less ¼c. for delivery below the Mason Dixie line. Idaho market also was unchanged at 6½c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. to eastern points. On spot, prices ranged from 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Business was light and confined to spot delivery. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was reported slow. New crop high grade Brazilian flour was firmer and nominal around 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock, New York for shipment. Offerings were still limited, but buying interest also lagged Siamese flour was quiet, but steady. Medium was held at 5½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and grade at 5.9c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Consuming inquiry was reported restricted to nearby shipment. Prices were unchanged. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment, and 68 percent, 9.59c., same basis.

Cutch—Shipments were unchanged and steady at 8c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Trading was reported slow.

Mangrove Bark—Business was slow according to trade sources. Replacements were held at former quotations. African bark was quoted at $62 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $57 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $54 same basis.

Quebracho Extract—This market was quiet, but steady. Offers for shipment of all grades were well held at former level. Consuming inquiry was spotty, chiefly for nearby shipment. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Valonia—Offers for shipment were scarce due to sold up production. Trading was reported inactive. Primary market remained steady. Beards were more or less nominal at $88 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and cups, $73 per ton, same basis. Extract was maintained at 10½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Steady tone was reported for replacements at prevailing quotations. Buying interest was confined to nearby shipment. Fair average bark was quoted at $80 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment, merchantable, $75 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent was quoted at 8.275c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African, 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

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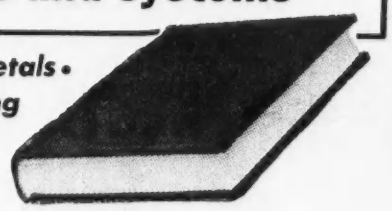

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Antibiotics were in good overall market position. The large volume items received added support from neomycin, bacitracin and polymyxin which come into increased use in dermatological solutions and topical ointments during the spring and summer months. Penicillin production in March reached a high for the year of approximately 52 billion units. Peak production month last year was in June when almost 49 billion units were turned out. Material continued to move to established outlets in moderately good volume and observers noted some new business in what is normally considered a slow season for penicillin salts. Supplies of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin for export were more nearly in balance as a result of increased production capacity being put into operation.

Despite a reduction at mid-week of ½-cent per ounce in the price of silver bullion, producers of silver cyanide and silver nitrate had not moved on prices of these salts as of the end of the week. The adjustment in silver was the first change there since February.

The vitamin market was steady after a series of reductions which have gone into effect since early this year. Good demands were noted for ascorbic acid and citrates. The former market was being crowded by additional pressure from imported material. Price was unchanged at the close of the week. Niacin demand was good although some sources reported a slight decline in recent weeks. Production of niacin and niacinamide during the first three months of this year topped last year by 100,000 pounds. New producers have entered the field in recent months. Production capacity has been increased and with it, competitive pressures which were already intense.

Sulfonamides continued to show a nice gain in production this year over last. According to Tariff Commission reports production this year for the first three months was 200,000 pounds more than in the comparable period last year.

Sales volume on reserpine was steady according to most trade reports. Price-wise, the market continued soft. Prices have plummeted from the $8 per gram reported in January, 1956, to a current quotation of $2. Reports from a major producer indicated that the latter price would not hold on large quantities and could be shaded as much as 30 cents to a $1.70 figure.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 1, 1956
63.84	63.84	65.27	65.85

For Current Prices see Page 9

Amino Acids—No changes have been recorded in markets for essential amino acids. Lysine continued to move in good volume to the food processing industry. Methionine was in steady use and unchanged in price from last reports, although hydroxyanalog showed a price decline last month. Last change in the market, was a price advance on l-tryptophane recorded early in the year. Small volume items such as phenylalanine and tryptophane continued in laboratory use and for limited research study.

Ascorbic Acid—Producers continued to record good demand for ascorbic acid. Production in March was 237,937 pounds as against 217,821 pounds the previous month. Little change in market conditions was noted from last reports. Import material continued to come into the country and was said to be available at prices substantially under those noted for the domestic product. No price change was reported at the close of the week. Production for the first three months of the current year was 695,105 pounds as compared to 797,321 pounds in the three months period last year.

Aspirin—Trade sources reported consumers were again placing orders in volume after the sagging in demand experienced early last month. The lapse was accounted for by the fact that buyers had built inventories in anticipation of increased prices to go into effect April 1. Stocks were ample and moving to established trade outlets at a rapid pace. Supplies of phenol were readily available to makers of salicylic acid and other salicylates.

Tariff Commission reports that 1,208,431 pounds of bulk acetylsalicylic acid was produced in March as against the 1,512,141 pounds turned out in February. Production in the first three months of this year totaled 4,212,045 pounds as against 4,883,761 pounds in a comparable period last year.

Caffeine—Demand was maintained at a moderate level. Trade sources reported no substantial increase in sales volume although it was pointed out that an increase could be expected to accounts in the beverage trade during the coming warm weather months. Reports of the Census Bureau show 33,888 pounds of caffeine alkaloid imported during the month of March. Domestic makers quoted unchanged prices and continued to produce under considerable import pressure.

Cinchona Derivatives—Imports of quinine sulfate in March totaled 126,757 ounces while 34,000 ounces of quinidine and salts were brought into the country. Imports of other cinchona derivatives during the month totaled 12,000 ounces. The market was quiet. Orders placed by accounts in the beverage trade have helped to bolster this market but have not come up to expectations as yet according to one trade source. Stocks were everywhere adequate.

Dihydrostreptomycin—Tariff Commission figures show 20,594,136 grams of DHS produced in March as against 22,857,099 grams in the same month a year ago and 18,339,563 grams in Februray of this year. Production for the first three months of 1957 was 53,304,587 grams as against 54,344,223 grams during a comparable period last year. Supply and demand were reportedly balanced. Price was firm and unchanged from the levels established in the trade in February of this year. The export market was good. Increased production has enabled producers to maintain adequate supplies so that supply and demand are nearly in balance now. One source reported possible two to three week delays on large orders but indicated that the company was fast closing the gap.

Neomycin—This market was stronger than last reports indicated. Primary reason for the boost in sales volume was attributed to increased use of dermatological solutions and topical ointment during the spring and summer months. Supplies were ample and freely available at unchanged quotations.

Niacin—Production of niacin and amide in March was 228,132 pounds as against 234,614 pounds in February. Three month totals are 703,621 pounds this year and 606,673 pounds in 1956. Demand continued at a good seasonal level from accounts in the baking and food industries. List prices were unchanged at the close of the week according to trade sources queried.

Penicillin—Production of penicillin and salts in March was 51,844,775,000 units. This was a high for the current year and topped last year's peak production month of June in which 48,686,814,000 units were produced. Potassium and procaine salts continued to move in moderately good volume to established outlets. Observers reported some new business in what is usually considered a slow period for penicillin. As far as volume is concerned, sales of sodium pen continued to be largely of "academic interest," it was said.

Polymyxin—Sales volume was maintained at the moderate levels which have been characteristic of this market for the past two years. Principal use continued to be in topical ointments while use in injectibles has been relatively low. Development of this material for use in combination with other antibiotics was said to show some promise. Demand for material for export was fair. Price was unchanged at 52c. per million units in 50 billion unit lots or more.

Reserpine—Volume was steady according to some trade reports while other sources reported slowed demand. Price-

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

wise, the market was soft. There were reports of material moving at $1.70 per gram compared to a price of $8 per gram in January, 1956, and $30 per gram when first made commercially available approximately four years ago. Stocks were plentiful and competition intense between the few major producers.

Silver Cyanide—Prices were unchanged at week's end despite a reduction effected in the middle of the week in the price of silver metal amounting to ½c. per ounce. It was the first change in silver prices since February.

Silver Nitrate—In spite of the ½c. per ounce reduction in silver bullion put into effect at mid-week, quotations on the nitrate were still unchanged at week's end. The change in silver price was the first that has occurred since February.

Streptomycin—Production in March totaled 6,199,947 grams as against 6,156,915 grams the previous month. Three month totals, according to Tariff Commission reports, indicate that 20,300,910 grams were turned out in the first three months of 1957 while 21,759,012 grams were produced in the comparable period for 1956. Large orders on export continue to be backordered to a degree but a trade source indicated that additional production capacity had enabled producers to bring supply and demand more nearly in balance.

Sulfonamides—Trade needs were steady at a good volume. Production in March was 276,128 pounds compared to 245,784 pounds in February. Total production for the first three months of the current year was 869,536 pounds and 660,755 pounds in the first three months of 1956. Prices were reported firm and unchanged from last reports.

Thiamin — Manufacturing concerns turned out 19,433 pounds of thiamin and derivatives in March according to Tariff Commission figures. Production for the first three months this year totaled 68,357 pounds as against 56,221 pounds in a comparable period last year. Price was firm and unchanged at $40 per kilo after the reductions of last month. Stocks were everywhere ample and prompt shipment in volume was the rule in this market as well as in other vitamin markets.

Tyrothricin—Price quotations of major producers were unchanged from last reports. Sales volume has been maintained at a moderate volume. As one of the minor antibiotics, this material finds its best use in topical ointments. Price was unchanged and listed at 55c. per gram.

Botanicals

Papain continued in light supply last week. Material available was moving at the high price levels attained in recent weeks as a result of rejection of shipments here. Stocks would probably remain tight since dealers at primary centers were reportedly loath to sell in view of continued shipment detentions here. Domestic dealers expressed concern over the possibility that collections of mandrake root could fall short of expectation this year. Price on the latter material was firm, unchanged and quoted as ranging from 55 cents to 60 cents per pound. Trading in licorice root for use in the pharmaceutical and tobacco industries was steady at a moderate level. Stocks of both root and powder were ample according to trade sources queried last week. Lycopodium was quoted at $4.50 per pound with few takers. Buyers appeared indifferent despite reports of light supplies and high price listings. Conditions in the market for soapbark were substantially unchanged from previous reports. Traffic was dull and limited to a few established outlets.

Soapbark—Trading was dull and without feature. Crushed and powder were quoted at 45c. while whole was 40c. per pound. Stocks were adequate to care for the modest needs characteristic in this market.

Valerian Root — Belgian was 35c. per pound while Indian was listed at 29c. Stocks were adequate and dealers reported spotty demand for this item. Price has been unchanged for some time.

INTERMEDIATES

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Abbott Biologist Urges Caution in Preservatives

Drug manufacturers can't trust a preservative in a new product just because it was effective in another drug, an Abbott Laboratories microbiologist says in a paper on "Preservatives in Pharmaceutical Products."

"An agent may be effective in one product and fail in another," says Dr. Walton E. Grundy, section leader in the North Chicago, Ill., firm's department of microbiology. "Unexpected in compatabilities occur often enough to make it difficult to predict its action."

His paper was given in Detroit at the fifty-seventh general meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

Dr. Grundy presented data to show that benzyl alcohol is an excellent preservative in some products. However, he points out, "These data do not imply that benzyl alcohol is a better preservative, for it will fail in certain products."

Preservatives, adequately tested in each new product, are essential both in sterile products for parenteral or topical use and in products which are not sterilized in the manufacturing process and which are mostly for oral administration, according to Dr. Grundy.

Texas Butadiene

—Continued from page 3

cause it was the first new departure in the butadiene industry for many years.

The plant is said to have a number of unusual features: it can produce simultaneously 65,000 tons per year of high quality butadiene and 2.5 million barrels per year of 115/145 aviation alkylate.

It can be run to produce no alkylate in which case butadiene production rises above 85,000 tons per year. Either of its two units may be operated at almost any output rate up to full capacity.

Isobutylene streams from either Houdry unit may be diverted to butadiene or aviation alkylate capacity almost at will. Not only is the plant fully automated but automation has also been carried into the control laboratory.

Gas chromatographs and spectographs replace the time-consuming and less precise older apparatus. Affluent gas streams can be spot-checked at will with the results known in a matter of minutes.

Bromide Tolerance Is Given Tentative Approval by FDA

Tentative approval has been given by Food and Drug Administration to tolerances for residues of inorganic bromides on certain agricultural commodities that have been fumigated with ethylene dibromide in the Mediterranean fruit fly campaign.

The tolerances, which had been suggested by Department of Agriculture, are ten parts per million for residues of the pesticides on cantaloupes and litchi nuts and twenty parts per million on plums.

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Copra Philippine Exports Are Reported for April

Exports of copra from the Philippine Islands in April totaled 68,939 long tons, according to Foreign Agricultural Service.

By destination and quantity, they were:—United States, 15,750 tons (Pacific coast, 12,764 tons and Atlantic coast, 2,986 tons); Canada, 1,500 tons; Israel, 3,100 tons; Lebanon, 500 tons; Japan, 2,627 tons; Denmark, 3,100 tons; Belgium, 2,000 tons; Germany, 2,000 tons; Netherlands, 27,862 tons; Sweden, 5,000 tons; Norway, 500 tons; and Germany-Netherlands, Belgium optional discharge, 5,000 tons.

Coconut oil exports during April totaling 7,451 tons were as follows:—United States, 5,113 tons (all to Atlantic coast); Netherlands, 1,468 tons, and Germany-Netherlands optional discharge, 870 tons.

Cumulative shipments of copra and coconut oil during the first four months of 1957 were 222,978 tons, oil basis, two percent less than the 228,409 tons exported in January-April 1956.

Pharmaceutical Sales

—*Continued from page* 3

increase for chemicals sold to the farmer and a 28 percent increase in sales to the food industry.

He attributes the anticipated farm chemical increase to the close relationship between animal nutrition and animal health, and predicts major increases for coccidiostats, and thelmintics, hormones and new growth factors.

One of the problems that these increases will accentuate, Mr. Setterstrom indicates, will be scientific manpower. "The food, drug and agricultural segments of the chemical industry," he expects, "will require 2,000 additional scientists by 1962."

Nuclear Power, Solar Energy

Neither nuclear power nor solar energy is likely to be, in the immediate future, "of any great consequence" in the world's total energy demands, according to Dr. Wallace R. Brode, associate director of the National Bureau of Standards.

"We may expect by the year 2000," he told CMRA, "that nuclear and converted solar energy in use will contribute about 10 percent of our then total energy requirements and will essentially offset the expected reduction in petroleum energy supply."

He also looks for new and greater usage of compounds containing titanium, zirconium, silicon, boron, phosphorus and in certain organo derivatives.

"Predictions on the use of boron hydrides as propellants in missiles and aircraft," he feels, "seem justified from the available power, but the known toxic effect of boron on plants will probably result in as strict a limitation and stigma on its use as uncontrolled nuclear explosions now receive.

"Synthetic methods," Dr. Brode goes on to say, "will provide many new drugs as well as foods, with the expectation that we may in the near future develop new mutations and self-synthesizing or regenerating compounds similar to our proteins.

"Synthetic, processed, predigested, irradicated and preserved foods will greatly increase the role of chemistry in our food programs, both for humans and for animals," he thinks.

Titanium Seen a Tonnage Metal

Titanium will take its place in the tonnage metals, CMRA was told by Arthur R. Lytle, vice-president of research for Electro Metallurgical Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

What titanium really needs, he believes, is a civilian market. At present, some 95 percent of the metal's output is channeled into the aircraft industry.

Zirconium and vanadium usage, he says, today is based on nuclear requirements. Atomic Energy Commission uses some 100,000 to 200,000 pounds of zirconium yearly, but Mr. Lytle feels, its civilian future is difficult to foretell.

Tantalum's usage, he reports, is fairly well determined. In the past, it was used for corrosion resistance. Since the war, tantalum has been valuable for capacitors and 50 to 75 percent of its production goes into the outlet.

AEC, he adds, indicates that columbium has a future in the nuclear reactor field, but some very important technical and cost problems must be solved first.

CMRA's New Officers

CMRA elected Dr. Robert E. Chaddock, director of development for the Virginia cellulose department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., as its president for 1957-58. President- elect of the organization is K. R. Parker of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

F. G. Garrison of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected CMRA treasurer. R. F. Musser of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, is CMRA's new secretary.

Elected directors for two-year terms were: J. W. Everson of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and M. W. Leland of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York.

Serving the second year of their term on the CMRA board are R. L. Bateman of Union Carbide Chemical and J. E. Sayre of Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Silbersack in Bank Post

Walter F. Silbersack, president of American Home Products Corporation, New York, last week was elected a director of Grace National Bank. Mr. Silbersack became associated with American Home Products in 1927 when A. S. Boyle Company, of which he was president, was acquired by it.

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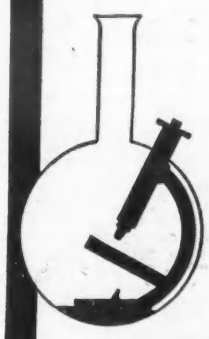

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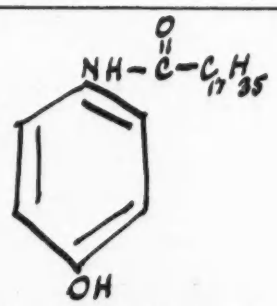

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1 dm, A Verley & Co, Port Au Prince
5 dms, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—27 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
52 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANNATO SEED—100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTIMONY—20 cks, Balex Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—200 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY REGULUS—20 cs, International Selling Corp, London
ARSENIC—68 bbls, American Firstoline Corp, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,061 bgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
4,692 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
2,100 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
1,072 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
3,200 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BACITRACIN—2 cs, American Roland Corp, Oslo
BARIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Rotterdam
BEESWAX—52 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Puerto Plata
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
14 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
20 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
12 bgs, Vera Cruz
45 bgs, Tampico
BERGAMOT OIL—20 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
12 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
25 qu cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Messina
8 hf cs, Messina
BILE, OX—3 dms, Merck & Co, Durban
BLANC FIXE—110 bgs, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—175 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—4 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
9 dms, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Callao
9 dms, Elton Trading Corp, Belem-Para
BRONZE POWDER—18 cs, Leo Uhlfelder Co, Bremen
CALCIUM CARBONATE—400 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Avonmouth
CAMPHOR—25 dms, Bremen
SYNTHETIC—224 cs, P H Petry, London
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—223 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
252 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
325 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Parnahiba
56 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Fortaleza
66 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
78 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
280 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
146 bgs, River Plate Corp, Natal
111 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Arica Branca
207 bgs, M Hassel & Co, Parnahiba
125 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Parnahiba
313 bgs, F Henjes, Parnahiba
CASEIN—500 bgs, L N White & Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
448 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Sydney
622 bgs, Chemical Bank, Melbourne
1,400 bgs, Overseas Merchants Corp, Hamburg
2,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—1,087 bls, Rotterdam
82 bgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—145 tons, Santos
CHLORINATED RUBBER—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROPHENOTHIAZINE—2 dms, Havre
CHLOROPHYLL—1 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Southampton
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—65 dms, Export Import Services, Keelung
4 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
35 dms, Keelung
12 dms, London
COALTAR DYES—8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp
13 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
6 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals, Hamburg
COBALT SULFATE—110 dms, Bremen
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
910 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—172 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Hamburg
142 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Alesund
COLOMBO ROOT—102 bgs, Lourenco Marques
COPAL GUM—250 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
166 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
63 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
9 bgs, Antwerp
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—114 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
30 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
127 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
25 tons, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
106,428 gals, Cadishead
CUBE POWDER—310 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
DEXTRIN—920 bgs, Rotterdam
DIVI DIVI—1,770 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Puerto Plata
807 seroons, H H Pike & Co, Puerto Plata
DRAGONS BLOOD—9 cs, Singapore
EARTH COLORS—440 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
95 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
80 bgs, Avonmouth
EUCALYPTUS OIL—8 dms, Fries Bros, Sydney
27 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
FISHLIVER OIL—7 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—50 dms, I M Sobin, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—104,553 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
118,656 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
106,246 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
106,403 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
FUEL OIL—125,292 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
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208,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GALLOX —2 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Hamburg
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GELATIN—30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Hamburg
80 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
GENTISIC ACID—2 cks, Havre
GINGER—218 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
223 bgs, Chemical Bank, Apapa
GLUE—460 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
185 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
STOCK—355 bls, Hollander Trading Corp, Puerto Cabello
GRAPHITE—100 bgs, National City Bank, Havre
GUAIACOL GLYCERYL ETHER—2 dms, Master Shipping Agency, Hamburg
GUIANIDINE CARBONATE—46 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
GYPSUM—200 bgs, A Gusmer, Liverpool
CRUDE—10,462 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
4,007 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
HEXTMETHYLENEDIAMINE—1 cs, Genoa
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—150 dms, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg
INOKAWA OIL—4 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Keelung
IPECAC ROOT—7 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
IRON BLUE—26 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
J ACID—55 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa
KARAYA GUM—9 bgs, J J Duffy, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—216 bgs, Lagos
LACODYLIC ACID—1 cs, Havre
LACTOSE—200 bgs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAVANDIN OIL—2 dms, Agriscent Inc, Marseille
LEMONGRASS OIL—5 dms, Hoffman-La Roche Inc, Port Au Prince
30 dms, Trubek Lab, Cochin
25 dms, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, H P Rossinger, Rotterdam
LYCOPODIUM—2 cs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
MACE—10 cs, J F Frank, Semarang
MAGNESIUM FORMATE—2 bgs, Havre
MANDARIN PEEL OIL—2 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Itajai
METHYL ACETATE—20 dms, Antwerp
METHYL NAPHTHALENE—7 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Hamburg
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCRESYL GLYCERYL ETHER—9 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
MYROBALANS POWDER—220 cs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—2,680 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Avonmouth
NAPHTHOL—7 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—61 bgs, J F Frank, Semarang
120 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Macassar
62 bgs, A G Dunn, Macassar
62 bgs, East Indian Trading Co, Macassar
62 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
NUTMEG OIL—3 cs, Schimmel & Co, Hamburg
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—131 dms, Continental Stone Corp, Rio de Janeiro
OITICICA OIL—400 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
400 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, National City Bank, Seville
25 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
25 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
10 dms, J Gondolfo, Marseille
60 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Barcelona
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
5 dms, Dakar
PALM OIL—616 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—303 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
690 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—10 cs, Matadi
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
2,500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,100 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,250 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
6,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Hamburg
500 bls, C Fafard, Hamburg
750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
5,610 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
1,500 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—48 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Genoa
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
60 bgs, J Frank, Cochin
320 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
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400 bgs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Belem-Para
PEPPER, WHITE—385 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—14 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—135,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
95,975 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
175,615 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
104,530 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
a-PICOLINE—16 dms, Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp, London
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—131 bgs, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
51 dms, Matadi
PYRIDINE—20 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
R SALT—27 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa
RADIUM ELEMENT—4 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
ROSEMARY OIL—2 dms, Seville

RUTILE SAND—3,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
RUTIN—12 bgs, Karl B Rosen, Sydney
6 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
SALVADOR BALSAM—4 dms, Meer Corp, Puerto Barrios
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—336 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Puerto Barrios
SHELLAC—25 bgs, Brown Bros, Bremen
120 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SODIUM CYANIDE—500 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
SPERM OIL—282 tons, Chase Manhattan Bank, Pisco
STARCH—1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
SULFANILAMIDE—54 dms, Standard International Corp, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
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1,400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
3,840 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
540 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
1,448 bgs, Bangkok
2,205 bgs, Lome
TEA OF MATTE—220 cs, S B Penick & Co, Paranagua
TRAGACANTH GUM—68 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Khorramshahr
8 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
430 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
TUNG OIL—220 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
220 tons, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—147 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Au Prince
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Cochin
UREA—273 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
2,131 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—1,352 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
455 bgs, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—10 cs, L A Champon & Co, Semarang
41 cs, Dakar
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
2 dms, Port Au Prince
WATTLE EXTRACT—538 bgs, River Plate Corp, Mombasa
WOOL GREASE—200 dms, Chemical Bank, Bremen
53 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Melbourne
52 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
YACCA GUM—150 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Port Adelaide
ZIRCON SAND—3,500 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Los Angeles

AGAR—22 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Nagoya
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
COPRA CAKE—2,258 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
22,400 bgs, Suva Fiji
EARTH COLORS—2,250 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
GINGER—35 bgs, Bangkok
GLUE—60 bgs, London
IRON BLUE—21 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
LIVERMEAL—784 bgs, H V Nootbar & Co, Dunedin
PEATMOSS—500 bls, H V Nootbear, Rotterdam
250 bls, Beton Co, Bremen
500 bls, J Schumacher Co, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—40 bgs, J H Schroder, Kingston
POPPY SEED—40 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—134 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
UREA—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals, London
VANILLA BEANS—10 cs, Zink & Trieste, Papeete
10 cs, Williams Dimond & Co, Papeete
WHITING—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Philadelphia

BARIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Antwerp
BONE—3,668 bgs, Ralli Bros, Karachi
3,580 bgs, Phila National Bank, Bombay
1,711 bgs, Kind & Knox Co, Bombay
1,178 bgs, Gilbert Ltd, Bombay
BONEMEAL—5,559 bgs, Phila National Bank, Bombay
CASEIN—500 bgs, National Casein Co, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—400 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
CHINA CLAY—4,860 tons, Fowey
FUEL OIL—210,712 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
125,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GELATIN—50 bbls, Antwerp
GLYCERINE—219 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,302 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
11,564 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Fertilizer Corp, Bremen
995 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Phila National Bank, Bremen
250 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—124,477 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
460,401 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
120,767 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
790,225 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
108,643 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Cabimas
120,0991 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
139,210 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
160,443 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
RUTILE SAND—4,997 bgs, Union Carbide Corp, Brisbane
4,157 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Brisbane
7,000 bgs, Brisbane
SODIUM CHLORITE—50 dms, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, Indussa Corp, Brisbane
982 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Brisbane
4,500 bgs, Titanium Manufacturing Co, Brisbane
1,507 bgs, Metal & Residue Corp, Brisbane
987 bgs, Orefraction Co, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, New Castle
100 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

ALUMINUM OXIDE——120 kgs, Ceraplast Inc, Manchester
CARDAMOM—10 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Mangalore
CASEIN—200 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
COPRA—668 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
NAPHTHOL—230 dms, Industrial Suppliers Co, Hongkong
OLIVE OIL—300 dms, A Giurlani & Bros, Genoa
100 dms, R Vannucci Co, Genoa
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, American Commerce Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—438,424 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
130,000 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
250,000 bbls, Fletcher Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
RUTILE SAND—360 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Brisbane
SODIUM BICARBONATE—499 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
WOOL GREASE—52 dms, International Packers Ltd, Melbourne

Trimethylolphenol Available For Research, Field Tests

Trimethylolphenol in sample quantities is available for research testing and field evaluation from Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. The new material, will sell for about 35 cents per pound in the form of a 70 percent solution in water.

Tests conducted at Bakelite laboratories indicate that trimethylolphenol has a broad potential for use in industrial coatings, adhesives, impregnations, plastics alloys and other chemical compositions where its structure and high reactivity could be of advantage.

Parke, Davis Tells Plans To Build Canadian Office

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has announced the purchase of vacant property (on Cote de Liesse road) in the town of Mt. Royal, on the outskirts of Montreal, Canada, for construction of a branch office.

Operations at the pharmaceutical firm's present branch in Montreal (1101 St. Alexander street) will be moved into the new building. The proposed structure will have 20,000 square feet of floor space.

APMA's Presidency

—Continued from page 5

and Carl K. Raiser, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia.

S. B. Penick, jr., of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, was reelected treasurer.

APMA took action on four resolutions, the chief one has to do with the national program on cancer chemotherapy.

Cancer Chemotherapy Program

"Widespread public concern over the ravages of cancer," it pointed out, "has led to the establishment of a national program on cancer chemotherapy supported by government and private agencies, and the government has recently appropriated large sums of money for anti-cancer research, including the testing of substances developed by the pharmaceutical industry and other research laboratories."

APMA said that the drug industry understands that cancer research presents unique problems and wants to participate in any effort directed toward their solution. However, it noted that money alone, no matter how much, "cannot solve research problems."

"The pharmaceutical industry," APMA declared, "has the experience and ability to assist in the rational development of a long-range effort to provide the essential facilities, manpower and know-how that must be developed without impairment of other medical research important to the public health."

Therefore, APMA said, it is encouraging its member firms "to assist in the development of this special program and to participate in this fight against cancer on such terms as they may individually arrange with the agencies involved."

Boggs Amphetamines Bill

In another action, APMA declared that the Boggs bill for the control of barbiturate and amphetamine drugs "is, in its present form, subject to sound objections." It said it was, therefore, asking the general counsel and law committee of the association to study the bill with the idea of developing constructive suggestions.

Upon a motion adopted by a majority vote, APMA's board expressed itself as not opposed to legislation at the federal, state and municipal level which would make illegal the unauthorized possession of barbiturates and amphetamines.

It authorized the organization's general counsel to support legislation containing provision for penalties for such illegal possession "when and if, in the judgment of the law committee and the general counsel, support for such legislation was in the best interest of the members of this association."

Karsten Measure Supported

APMA also came out in favor of the Karsten federal narcotics manufacturing Bill and urged congress to enact it into law. In a fourth resolution, the association urged the California legislature to reject bill 2021 of that state's senate because it clashes with the Durham-Humphrey amendment to the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

The principle of uniform drug legislation, it argued, requires that classification of drugs under the amendment be given local effect by state law and enforcement policy. The California measure, it added, "proposes legislation which is inconsistent with such federal classification."

Dr. Robert K. Cutter, outgoing APMA president, was cited for his service to the association.

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Assistant Treasurer, MM&R

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Movement appeared relatively restricted in this market last week, dealers here on spot reported. Price shifts, with a singular minor exception, were nonexistent and strength on the whole appeared down from the week previous. One source attributed the position to prevailing weather conditions while a number of others pointed the finger at general disinterest as the prime malfactor. The lone price change in the market last week occurred in sassafrassy camphor oil where the listing softened about 3 cents per pound to a 22 cents to 27 cents spot range. The movement was attributed to the prevailing soft tone of the market. In the aromatic chemicals field where a number of chemicals stand at recently reduced prices, a little more activity than previous was marked on spot. The price declines were said to be resultant of softening tones in the related essential oil markets.

Trade in the mint oils was said to be highly routine. One source suggested that without an upturn in activity there is a strong possibility of some easing in the general tone as the new crop season approaches.

Spanish oils, sources said, including rosemary, thyme and sage, are firm both on spot and for shipment from the primary centers.

Fluctuations in patchouli oil have been highly irregular, it was noted. Good quality oil from Singapore is being held at $6.35 per pound.

A report from Grasse noted that the lavender market is rather inactive at present. Most French and foreign users, the source noted, having covered their requirements up to the next crop, have ceased their purchases and the production prices have, as a result, lost their firm tone.

It was noted that distillers who held their material in anticipation of higher quotes, are at present in need of ready cash and should as a result offer material at more attractive listings. Thus, this time is favorable for buying, it was said, particularly in essence of lavender, where the price declined in price immediately after the 1956 distillation. It was also noted that though stocks are reduced, they are sufficient to meet demands for some time.

According to a recent survey, aerosol cologne accounted for $21 million of the $56 million worth of cologne sales recorded. The study, conducted in 48 urban areas, disclosed that only 27 percent of the nation's cologne users knew of the self spraying product; it was also found that the interviewed women use cologne as room deodorants or fresheners.

One dealers report on seeds and spices noted that the market opened rather firm but closed quietly steady. Spot Malabar, the report said, which reached briefly 29½ cents, receded slightly and prices for other positions likewise failed to maintain their full gains. The general pattern remained unchanged, however, confidence having returned to the pepper market at least on a short term basis, the only imponderable being the 1957 Sarawak crop. It seems that this is the only area of uncertainty remaining and once the market finds that it can handle Sarawak, it may discard some of the caution which was born of almost two years of receding prices, reduced trading volume and shrinking differentials.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Camphor sassafrassy oil, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 1, 1956
144.88	144.88	143.80	135.36

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Cedarwood—This material continued to show a relatively strong spot position last week, dealers reported. The position is true both here and in the country. The movement developed enough strength two weeks ago to bring a 2c. per pound rise in prices, upping the position to a level of 67c. per pound. Dealers attribute the present strong situation to a tight supply condition. Unless the supply position should vary, which appears highly improbably, further advances are considered a likelihood.

Camphor—Sassafrassy camphor oil declined on spot last week, dealers here reported. The current listing is 3c. less than was previously quoted or a range of 22c. to 27c. per pound. The movement has been attributed to the lethargic nature of demand on spot.

Geranium—This material declined on spot following a softening shipment price tone out of the Island of Reunion. Latest quotes out of source, it was said, are a full $5 per kilo less than the high point reached a while back. Buyer resistance here on spot to the high prices held previously are considered a major factor in the decline. For a time, or before the primary market turned lower, exporters were moving their prices upward to see how much the market would bear. Spot prices are correspondingly lower ranging from $16.85 to $17.00 per pound according to quantity.

Unsold lots of Algerian geranium oil are reportedly currently being reserved for the regular consumer trade on spot. Little increase in the spot price is expected until newcrop oil begins to arrive here. Quotations, while lower, are virtually nominal in the absence of offerings in the open market.

Lime—Dealers here last week said that supplies of this oil on spot were quite low. Many listings, it was said, are nominal since some dealers are holding back material in order to accommodate regular demand. The current spot listing for distilled lime oil is a range of $5 to $5.25 per pound.

Last year at this time, one source said, distillers in Mexico had several hundred drums of lime oil on hand, a carryover from the previous year's crop. This year, however, it was noted, there is little if any carryover of oil on hand and the earliest position of oil offered from this years crop will be about July. The crop of fruit was delayed this year, it was noted, and trade observers state that it is still too early to tell just how much fruit will be available for distillation and pressing this year.

Lemongrass—The problems of this market continue to multiply, dealers here reported last week. Latest inroads have been made by a new process, reported here a while back, that replaces the use of lemongrass in the manufacture of vitamines A, E and K. This only adds to the already difficult position of lemongrass oil. Initially, the oils difficulty derived from over-production. As usual in such situations, if prolonged, the condition mushroomed and oversupply was a problem throughout the market. Even when the Suez situation developed, there was little if any variation in the position of lemongrass oil on spot and even in shipping. Earlier, reports from source had it that attempts were being made to curb the production picture. However, with synthetics eating into the lemongrass market, one can only hope that the move is not coming too late.

Aromatic Chemicals

Movement in this area of the market, though still slow in comparison to conditions during other years, appears to have picked-up from the particularly lax position held earlier this year. A number of price shifts during the past few weeks are considered a contributing factor to the development. The shifts, for the most parts declines, were aromatic chemical responses to previous shifts in the related essential oils fields. The last movement was noted in citronellol, citronellyl acetate, geraniol and gerany acetate. Citrol is also considered on the soft side, primarily as the result of the persistently soft tone of lemongrass oil, the source material.

Seeds and Spices

The slow but steady advance of the last few weeks, according to one major local dealer, justifies a look at the technical

Essential Oils

position of the market based upon whatever current statistics are available.

Spot stocks of black pepper (all origins) held by dealers in the United States are no more than 500 tons, possibly somewhat less. This figure is the result of informed guesses of the individual holdings. The following figures seem to confirm this estimate:

	Tons
Estimated spot stocks U.S.A. January 1, 1957	2,200
Estimated arrivals January through April, 1957	3,950
Estimated arrivals up to May 23, 1957	450
	6,600
Consumption January through May 20, based on an estimated 1,350 tons per month	6,200
Balance spot about May 20	400

It would seem, therefore, that the consumption has been drawing all along to a much greater extent than usual on spot stocks. This is likely to continue to be the case as a look at the afloat position will show:

At Present Afloat:
Malabar:

	Tons
4 steamers arriving between May 24 and June 15, 1957, reported to carry to New York and outports	306
2 steamers now in the process of loading, estimate	160
Lampong and Sarawak:	
9 steamers arriving between May 20 and June 30, 1957, reported to carry to New York and outports	520
5 steamers due end of June/middle of July, 1957, estimate	425
Total	1,411
Plus spot stocks, estimated	450
	1,811

Over this same period consumption should hardly be less than 2,000 tons even if we take into account the traditionally slower month of June.

The conclusions to be drawn from the foregoing is that spot should have tight position during the second half of July unless the rate of buying is being stepped up substantially. We have seen, however, that any show of increased interest has the immediate effect of producing sharp advances abroad. In addition Malabar shipments during June and July will be extremely slight because of the risk involved in shipping pepper during the Monsoon. May shipment Malabar, due to arrive late June through early July, can still be bought but dealers have been very cautious, lacking the incentive in the form of steady grinder buying. Our main source of supply, therefore, should be Singapore whose shippers seem well aware of the period of meagre supplies into which the market is heading.

This survey does not take into account the Sarawak situation. It would be unwise, the report notes, to assume that no Sarawak pressure is likely to develop but if the above figures are only approximately correct, any increase in Sarawak offers should merely retard the advance while a continued dearth of such offers could drive prices considerably above the present levels, until such time as importers step up their buying to such an extent that pepper arriving in New York is forced once again into storage. At present this possibility appears remote, and with grinders working from reduced inventories the market should present a steady appearance.

Cassias—Batavias and Korintjez were selling below replacement levels last week, one dealer here on spot reported. There, he noted, there was no increase to bring additional supplies in. In time, the dealer contended, the situation will force a correction in spot levels.

Peppers—Spot and shipment levels for white pepper are said to be on a par. Supplies here are no longer heavy, one source suggested. Prices are somewhat more sensitive than would appear from the weekly quotations which are unchanged. Spot price conditions, it was said, are dependent upon the position assumed by demand.

Most of the pressure to move red pepper chillies before cold storage was necessary, has evaporated. Hontakas and Santakas are only available in a limited way at competitive levels. The bulk of the stock here is withheld for higher levels. Imports of hot grades, such as Nigerian and Mombassas are said to be below normal.

Vanilla Beans—While new crop Mexican whole vanilla beans should be ready for shipment within a few weeks, exporters are not particularly anxious to sell goods at the moment, one source suggested last week. There is a general tendency, it was noted, to await further developments in Madagascar where stocks of exportable beans have reportedly dwindled.

A spokesman for the Vanilla Bean Association noted in a talk last week that low prices for natural materials are a thing of the past. Inflationary pressures, he said, are evident internationally as they are in this market. Further, world conditions are changing in the Near East, the Orient, India and Africa. There is a revolt, the spokesman noted, against present living standards and control is changing hands.

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Coatings Materials

Quotations of bleached shellac declined 2 cents per pound last week owing to a heavy supply of newcrop material at the source coupled with seasonally light buying interest in the local market. Dealers are now listing bonedry material at 48 cents per pound in bags, 49 cents per pound in barrels, and 50 cents per pound in kegs. Refined shellac is quoted at 58 cents per pound in bags, 59 cents in barrels, and 60 cents in kegs. All prices are for 1,500 pound lots. The trend in bleached shellac has been persistently downward this year, with prices now about 8 cents per pound lower than at the end of 1956.

The government's announcement that it would resume its bartering program exerted a stabilizing influence on last week's metals market. As a result, lead and its oxide derivatives showed a steadier tone. Zinc oxides, however, were still unsettled. Although the metal has now declined a total of 2 cents per pound, quotations of the pigments are as yet unchanged. There is a possibility that producers will hold prices at current levels in order to offset increased costs of production.

Ample quantities of selenium are available for manufacture of cadmium-selenide lithopones. Despite inroads made in this market by cadmium-mercury lithopones, demand for the selenide materials continues to hold at a high level. Pure cadmium lithopones are also moving in good volume.

Synthetic resins, after a particularly dull first quarter, are beginning to move briskly. Doldrums during previous months resulted from the fact that the paint trade had bought up its seasonal needs rather early.

Late last week a major supplier announced a 10c. per pound reduction in the price of red copper oxide. Effective date of the decrease is June 1. Greater availability and lower price of copper oxide contributed to the price decline. New quotations are 51c. per pound for U. S. Navy Type I in 100 to 5,000 pound lots, and 49c. per pound for Type II, same basis. At last reports black oxide was unchanged at 50c. per pound.

Dwindling supply of casein in the Argentine resulted in a 1 cent per pound advance in American quotations last week. The price is now 23¾ cents per pound to 24¼ cents per pound for futures. Material on spot is moving at the inside quotation. Sellers in Argentina are said to be holding stocks rather closely now in view of their superior market position. This position is reinforced by the fact that France and other European countries are as yet unable to compete, and it is not yet known whether the current flush season in those countries has been successful. Despite the strength of the market, demand here is still relatively slack. Consumers continue to show interest in the tariff bill before congress, which is expected to result ultimately in lower prices.

Price Trends

Advanced
Casein, Arg., 1c. per lb.

Reduced
Copper oxide, red, 10c. per lb.
Shellac, bleached, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 1, 1956
100.75	100.75	100.77	100.14

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Business volume in this group of pigments is seasonally moderate. Standard paste was reduced 3c. per pound a month ago and has since held steady. Refined paste and powder have been unchanged in price during the current year. Supply is rated adequate for all consumer requirements.

Cadmium Colors—Ample quantities of selenium are available for manufacture of cadmium-selenide lithopones. While part of this market has been taken over by cadmium-mercury lithopones, demand for the selenides continues at a good level. Pure cadmium colors are moving in steady volume.

Chrome Colors—Output of chrome colors showed a mixed trend in the month of March. Chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue) output was virtually unchanged at 314 short tons as against the 303 short tons the previous month. Production of chrome oxide green declined slightly to 531 short tons from the previous month's total of 569 tons. Chrome yellow and orange output was also lover at 1,978 tons, as compared with 2,045 tons in February. Figures for molybdate chrome orange showed a minor advance, totaling 547 tons in March as against 435 the previous month. Output of zinc yellow (zinc chromate) was substantially lower at 490 short tons, as compared with 602 in February. These figures were provided by the Bureau of the Census.

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for April, 1957, with figures for March, 1957, and April, 1956, reported for comparison:

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
April, 1957	117,236	29,879	147,115
March, 1957	130,110	30,726	160,836
April, 1956	122,065	30,460	152,525
Shipments			
April, 1957	101,910	28,276	130,186
March, 1957	164,832	42,196	207,028
April, 1956	109,336	31,032	140,368
Stocks			
April, 1957	232,067	58,745	290,812
March, 1957	216,741	57,142	273,883
April, 1956	166,516	93,066	259,582
Exports			
April, 1957	*	*	*
March, 1957	23,357	15,888	39,245
April, 1956	17,295	14,957	32,252

* Not available.

Copper Oxide — Effective today, red copper oxide is being reduced a full 10c. per pound by a major supplier. The reduction reflects the greater availability and cheaper price of copper. U. S. Navy Type I is now 51c. per pound in quantities of 100 to 5,000 pounds. Type II is moved down to 49c. per pound, same basis. At last reports black oxide was unchanged at 50c. per pound.

Zinc Pigments—The announcement that the government would provisionally continue its bartering program for foreign metal brought a note of steadiness to the zinc market last week. Previous declines had amounted to 2c. per pound. Meanwhile, the oxides continued unchanged in price despite the reduction in the basic metal. It is felt in some quarters that oxide makers might overlook these reductions in order to offset increased production costs that have been absorbed over the past year.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Consumers showed fair interest in these materials for prompt needs, while orders for future delivery remained spotty. All prices were steady with Manila grades quoted at the following levels—Manila C, 34¾c. to 38c. per pound; DBB, 25c. to 28c. per pound; DK dust, 14c. per pound nominally; MA, 19¾c. to 22c. per pound. CBB, DK and WS were out of stock.

Dammar Gum—This line of gums was also unchanged in price last week. Singapore grades are listed at 44¼c. to 47c. per pound for No. 1, 32c. to 34c. per pound for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. per pound for No. 3 dust.

Shellac—Seasonably light buying interest brought about a decline of 2c. per pound in prices of bleached shellac. A heavy supply of newcrop material at the source also contributed to the reduction. The new schedule makes bonedry material 48c. per pound in bags, 49c. per pound in barrels, and 50c. per pound in kegs. Refined shellac is 58c. per pound in bags, 59c. in barrels, and 60c. in kegs. All prices are for 1,500 pound lots. The trend in bleached shellac has been persistently downward this year, with prices now about 8c. per pound lower than at the end of 1956.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Because of a tight supply in the Argentine, prices of imported casein last week advanced 1c. per pound to a range of 23¾c. to 24¼c. per pound for

future delivery. Material on spot was moving at the inside quotation.

Argentine sellers are reported to be holding stocks rather closely now in view of the favorable market position of the material. This position is reinforced by the fact that France and other European countries are at present unable to compete. It is not known whether the current flush season in those countries has been successful. Despite the general strength of the market, demand here is not particularly aggressive. Consumers continue to show more interest in the tariff bill pending in congress, which, if passed, is expected ultimately to result in lower prices by eliminating the duty on casein.

Stearates—Lower prices that were set at the beginning of the year have been steady and unchanged. Sales volume has been normal this season, producers report, with supply sufficient to take care of all trade needs.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for February and list January's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Production	
	February†	March†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins—		
Laminating resins	8,508,259	9,171,057
Adhesive resins	4,028,718	4,166,653
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,669,902	2,625,173
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	9,804,915	11,627,930
straight, modified	2,836,442	3,307,771
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	6,893,495	7,251,558
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	64,004,784	70,418,716
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	20,708,586	22,151,793
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	6,342,221	7,024,756
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	250,356	276,280
Modified with tar acids, rosins and/or other materials except styrene	944,551	911,483
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	1,101,341	1,027,489
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc	1,194,155	831,079
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,015,148	1,875,140
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,380,571	2,643,217
All other modifications	3,825,439	3,573,892
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	18,319,951	24,382,250
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorophedrin acyrlic polyester, silicone and other resins)	1,190,350	1,183,796

† Partly estimated.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended May 18 the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $25.64, as compared with $25.42 the previous week and $27.33 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants was 15,451 barrels, as against 15,354 the previous week and 18,555 a year ago. Average per barrel content was 11.14 gallons of turpentine and 299 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows:—WW, 22; WG, 38; N, 20; M, 15; and K and below, 5.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. May 24	Mon. May 27	Tues. May 28	Wed. May 29	Thur. May 30[2]
Drums—					
K	$7.40	$7.44	$7.43	...	...
M	...	...	7.43	...	...
N	...	...	...	$7.50	...
WG	8.01§	7.94	...	7.97	...
WW	...	8.14	...	8.20	...
Bags—					
I	7.27§[1]	...	...	...	...
K	7.40	...	7.30	...	...
M	...	...	7.30	7.30	...
N	7.26§	...	...	...	...
WG	7.93	...	...	...	...
WW	8.03	...	8.05	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended May 24)—WW, $7.80; M or better, $7.05

Sales, USDA

1,165* 1,717* 462* 1,535* ...

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.30; WG, $9.90; N, $9.25; B through M, $9.00

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.548§	.548§	.548§	...	...
Sales	27,000¶	16,000¶	12,000¶	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 48c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. [1] Or better. [2] Market closed for holiday.

Magnus Div. of Nat'l Lead Gets New General Manager

Edward M. Van Winkle has been appointed general manager of the Magnus Metal Division of National Lead Company, New York, succeeding John P. Borda, who has retired from company service. Mr. Van Winkle continues as president of Magnus Metal Corporation, a subsidiary of National Lead.

John A. Mardick has become production manager of the division, having full responsibility for the manufacturing operations of all the division's plants. Gibbs C. Merritt and George C. Coogan have been made assistant production managers, John V. Sortor comptroller and Stanley E. Anderson assistant comptroller.

International Minerals Elects

Thomas M. Ware, administrative vice-president of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has been named director of the company. He fills a vacancy left upon the retirement of David M. Milton, who was director of the company for fifteen years.

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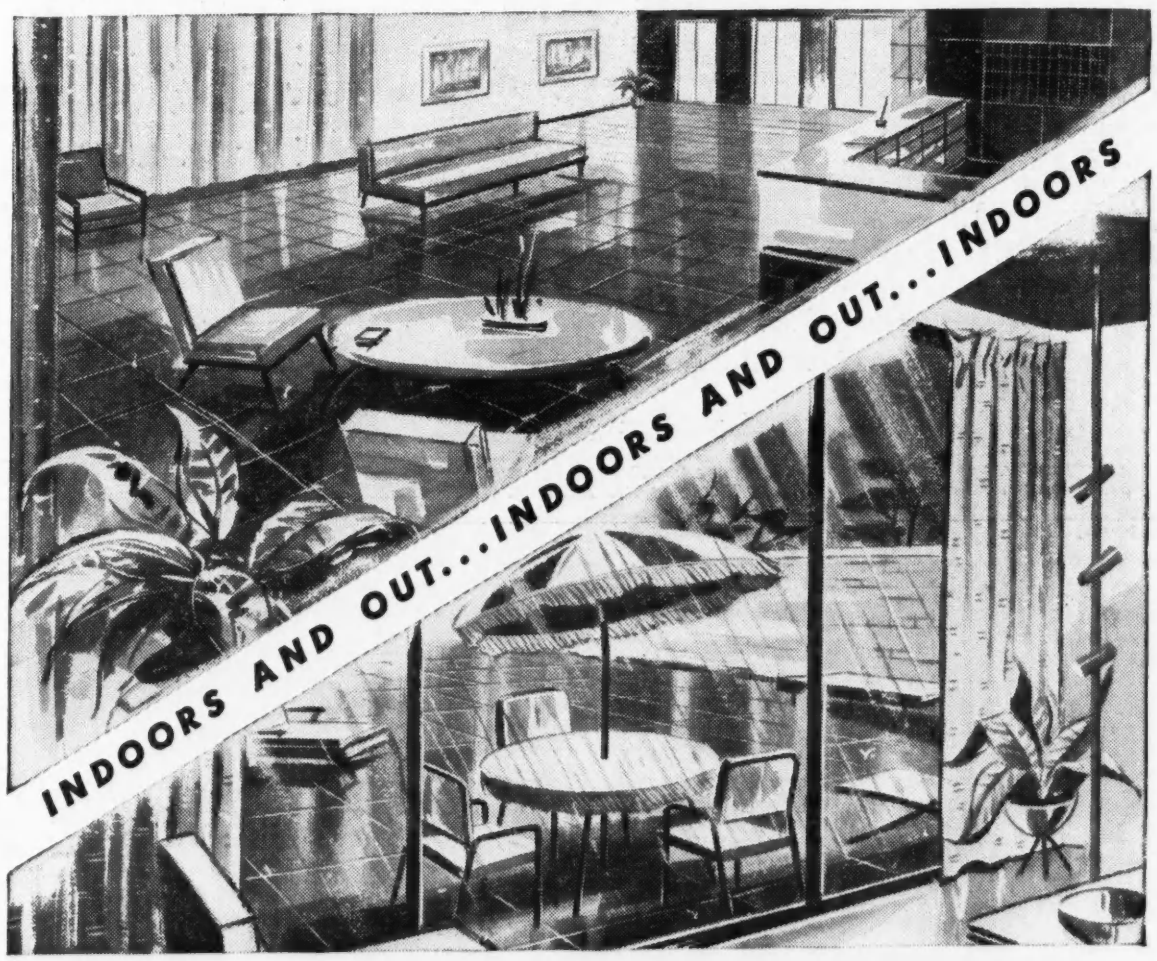

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Chemical Buyers' Group Told to Keep Eye

—Continued from page 4

has been actively encouraging industry to lay plans for continuity of its management, for safe storage of essential records, plant designs, production techniques, research data, and disaster control within plants.

"It has also engaged in establishing permanent records of commodity capacities, plants locations, requirements for raw materials and components.

"It has made general plans and established predetermined procedures for orderly flow of goods and materials to defense programs while at the same time reserving minimum essential supplies for civilians.

"You may be familiar with the currently operating portion of this program, known as the defense materials system," Mr. Koster said. "This is the successor to the controlled materials plan, and is a very minor type of control based upon a priority system for military procurement."

Panel Discussion Featured

A feature of the meeting was a panel discussion dealing with the criticisms that certain surveys had shown salesmen to have made of purchasing agents. Four main criticisms were discussed.

E. E. Fogle, vice-president of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, discussed the point that many purchasing agents have inadequate technical knowledge to properly buy chemicals.

Mr. Fogle considered this a very minor problem, and felt that there was no major reluctance on the part of purchasing agents to pass on a technical sales representative to company personnel who were technically trained to discuss technical matters where needed.

He pointed out, however, that the relation of buyer to seller is such that their activities represent the most important function in our economic system, and the better technically trained each of them is, the better they can serve that function, by virtue of the very nature of the chemical industry.

George L. Varnes, executive director of agricultural and industrial products of Eli Lilly & Co., discussed the criticism that many purchasing agents do not have sufficient authority to make the final decision to buy. He pointed out that this is a fault of top management and not of the purchasing agent, and that such authority should be delegated, with purchasing being given management status with competent personnel.

Tully C. Tupper, director of sales of the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, discussed the criticism that purchasing agents demand excessive services above and beyond what is reasonable.

The occasions of this, he felt, were limited to very few instances and affected only a few accounts, particularly with regard to technical service.

In general, he felt that companies were anxious to render technical service to a point short of doing a customer's actual research work. As to extended credit demands he felt this was a problem that should not concern the seller and buyer representatives directly.

A. B. Clow, general manager of the farm and home division of American Cyanamid Company, discussed the poor handling of salesmen by purchasing agents. He said that demands, actual demands, for excessive entertainment were practically unheard of, in his many years of selling.

He pointed out that the function which buyer and seller have to perform requires mutual friendship, understanding and trust, and that these situations are brought about and aided by lunches, dinners, ball games, and the like.

Election of Officers

Other officers elected beside Mr. McKinney were: A. T. Ericson, assistant division purchasing agent for American Cyanamid Company, first general vice-chairman; J. W. McNeil, Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, second general vice-chairman.

Also, J. M. Brady, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, chairman of the pharmaceutical and fine chemical section; J. H. Saville, American Viscose Corporation, chairman of the heavy industrial chemicals section.

Elected secretary was N. C. Stiles, of Chemstrand Corporation, and treasurer, A. M. Eggeman, Rexall Drug Company.

Montgary, American Metal

—Continued from page 3

vember 1, 1957, a new corporation will be formed owned 60 percent by American and 40 percent by Montgary.

More than 27,000 feet of diamond drilling by Montgary and American have indicated a spodumene ore body of 8 million tons averaging 1.85 percent Li_2O. Additional drilling to find more ore is being done, although enough ore to operate a concentrator at 1,500 tons per day for more than 20 years has beeen located.

Check drilling by American to confirm Montgary's work has indicated that the grade of certain large parts of the ore body may be considerably higher than 1.85 percent Li_2O. Mining of the high grade sections of the ore body initially is being considered.

Independent investigation of a new chemical treatment process of the flotation concentrates by Montgary to produce lithium chemicals is being continued. More than $20,000 has been spent by Montgary in pilot plant tests of the new process.

Chemical Companies

—Continued from page 7

plosive, the level of production from year to year may be quite variable," Mr. Garrett continued.

"For a general purpose structural material, such as reinforced plastics I would expect a much more constant level of procurement, with probably a fairly steadily rising trend as the materials are improved and standardized.

"In the aggregate, as long as we find it necessary to maintain a large defense establishment, the market for specialized chemicals in military weapons will be large and varied. The nature of the materials needed in quantity will vary from time to time, in accordance with the pace of technological progress. In order for any company to participate fully in the market, it will be necessary to keep alert to changes in development programs, and to sell aggressively to the industries who are the development and production contractors for military wetapons," Mr. Garret explained.

Participation Is Complex

How companies can better participate in the market for chemical products for weapons use is a complex one, Mr. Garrett said, because there are so many separate buyers that purchase chemicals for the Defense department.

"Most of the individual chemical materials are purchased by manufacturers of complete products who are under contract to the defense department. To take the reinforced plastics field, for example, the air force might have a contract for a particular missile with Boeing. Boeing would very likely sub-contract the manufacture of the radome to one specialized manufacturer of this type of device. If the missile had other plastic parts, they would very likely be made by other subcontractors. The resins and reinforcing fibers would be purchased by these various sub-contractors," Mr. Garrett explained.

"In the field of missile propellants, much of the work is still experimental. In these areas, the chemical materials used for the propellants are purchased by the development contractors to their own specifications. After a development is completed and the article is standardized for procurement directly by the government, it is procured under a federal or military specification by the numerous service buying agencies. A list of fuels and liquid propellants used by the military services and bought in conformance with federal specifications can be found in the current 'Federal Specification Catalogue.'"

"If any of you have specific questions in regard to selling to the Defense Department, I suggest you get in touch with the Central Military Procurement Office, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), Washington 25, D. C.," Mr. Garrett stated.

SKF Changes Names

—Continued from page 7

in Britain is to avoid confusion over having a company with one name produce or market preparations associated with another name. Menley & James Ltd. will be retained as an inactive company.

Affected by this action are subsidiaries in four other countries where SKF activities were associated with A. J. White or Menley & James.

In Australia, business is being conducted under the name Smith, Kline & French Laboratories (Australia), Ltd.; in South Africa, the new name is SKF Laboratories (Proprietary) Ltd.; in Pakistan, Pharmaco Ltd., and in Belgium, Laboratories Smith, Kline & French S.A.

In an unrelated action, activities in Puerto Rico have been assumed under the name Smith, Kline & French Inter-American Corporation, a subsidiary whose headquarters are in Philadelphia. Previously, sales in Puerto Rico were handled through an independent distributor.

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For use on brick, concrete block, cinder block, stucco or gypsum, "Water-Stop" halts water penetration without altering the external appearance of the structural material. Coating only the lining of the pores, water repellency is achieved without eliminating transfer of water vapor. Performance data reports water absorption of common brick reduced from 16.9 percent to 0.01 percent, according to the producer.

Goodrich Will Construct Textile Processing Plant

Announcement that B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has purchased twenty acres of land in Exeter Borough, Luzerne County, Pa., for the site of a new textile processing plant has been made by S. W. Hempstead, general manager of the company's textile division.

The plant, on which preparatory construction work will shortly be started, will have 80,000 square feet of floor space and a large investment in machinery and equipment, Mr. Hempstead said. The plant is scheduled to start manufacturing operations in 1958.

Rayon and nylon tire cord used in tire construction in the company's five tire plants in the United States will be processed in the new plant. Textile operations which Goodrich has been conducting in a leased building in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., will be transferred to the Exeter location.

Chicago Paint Group Elects Stresen-Reuter President

A. P. Stresen-Reuter, of Frederick A. Stresen-Reuter, Inc., has been elected president of the Chicago Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Others elected are: Vice-president, C. C. McInnes, American Mineral Spirits Company; secretary, George Throop, American Zinc Sales Company, and treasurer, James E. Creager, Jewel Paint & Varnish Company.

Kefauver-Patman

—*Continued from page 3*

of Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois, who asked that the subcommittee not consider the measure unless he was present. Senatorial courtesy begins to wear thin after a time and the committee soon can be expected to proceed with or without Mr. Dirksen.

It is generally believed that a majority of the subcommittee members will support the bill on a final showdown and the bill will then move on to the full committee. It is in the full committee that the opponents hope to wage their strongest fight. If they can keep the bill bottled up there, it can never come up in the senate for a vote. On the other hand, if the bill gets out of committee and on the senate floor it may be passed.

Elastomers Increase

—*Continued from page 4*

cluded in Tariff Commission figures on plastics and resin materials.

The production of cyclic elastomers, consisting almost entirely of the polybutadiene-styrene type (S-type) amounted to 1,808 million pounds in 1956 compared with 1,643 million pounds in 1955.

Sales amounted to 1,680 million pounds, valued at $403 million in 1956, compared with 1,644 million pounds, valued at $402 million in the previous year.

Production of acyclic elastomers (except vinyl elastomers) consisting of neoprene, butyl, silicone, isobutylene, and other types, amounted to 506 million pounds in 1956 compared with 440 million pounds in 1955.

Sales amounted to 476 million pounds, valued at $185 million in 1956, compared with 425 million pounds, valued at $179 million in 1955. Of the acyclic elastomers, neoprene was produced in the largest volume (223 million pounds), followed by butyl elastomer (166 million pounds).

Preliminary statistics on the production and sales of elastomers given in this report are virtually complete. Complete statistics will be given in the commission's final report on the production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals, a report that will be issued shortly.

Chemicals Wanted by Turkey

Contemplated purchase by Turkey of miscellaneous quantities of dyestuffs, chemicals and auxiliary products is reported by International Cooperation Administration in ICA small business circular 57-103. Over thirty items are listed in the bulletin on which bids will be received until June 7.

USDA to Give

—*Continued from page 3*

tries of destination. In the past only assurances of trans-shipment to unfriendly countries were required.

Materials delivered under barter contracts must not be produced or processed in the United States. Heretofore, foreign-produced materials could be processed here. Each barter contract for a strategic or other material must designate the country of origin of the materials to be delivered. In the past this was not required.

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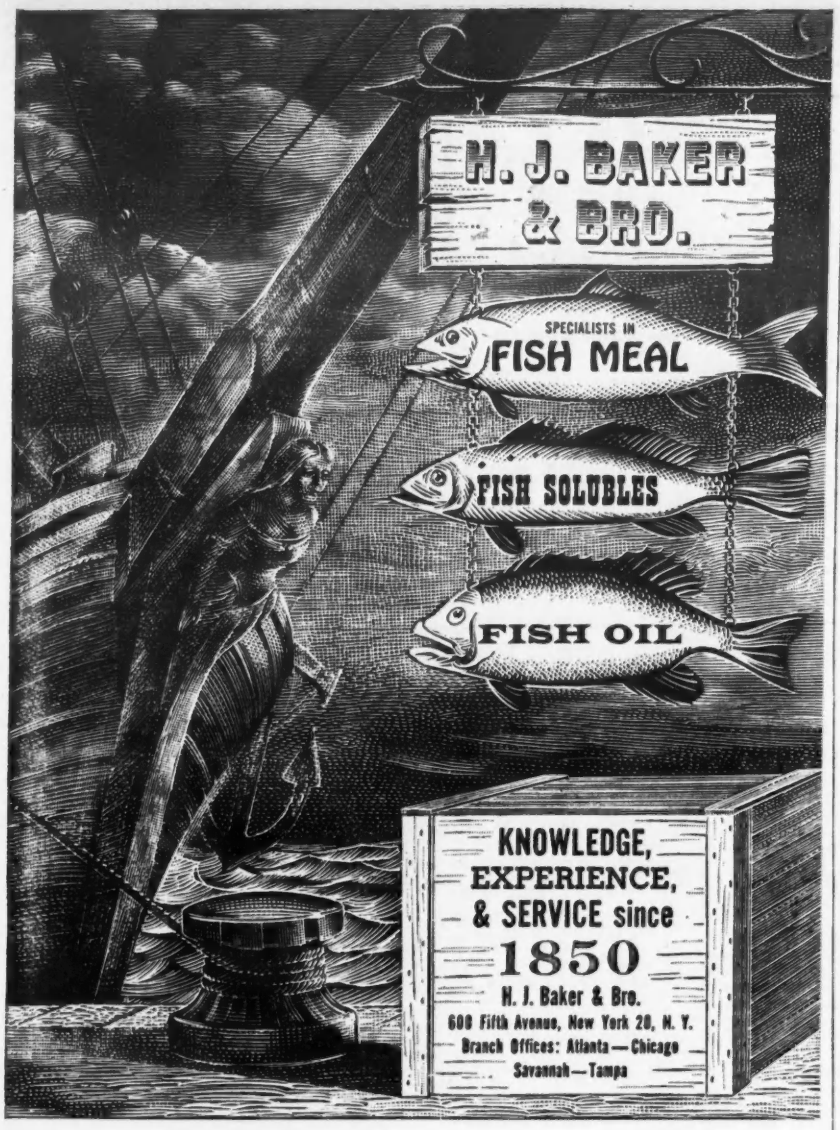

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Consumers of oils and fats continued to operate in hand to mouth manner. Business was reported spotty, chiefly for nearby delivery. While trading lacked volume edible grades remained firm. Soybean oil advanced fractionally. Peanut oil due to scarcity continued to advance sharply with light sales noted at an increase of ½ cent per pound. Corn and cottonseed oils were also higher. Crude coconut oil was easy with trading at slightly lower levels. Copra also was lower. Edible olive was inactive and easy tone prevailed for both spot stocks and replacements. Lard was higher, reflecting the sharp advance in hogs.

Fair volume of business was reported in tallow and greases for domestic and export account. Market tone was steady as a result of light offerings. Soapers absorbed moderate quantities at unchanged prices.

Weakness in linseed meal kept linseed oil steady. Demand for this oil continued restricted to fill-in needs. The meal was easier and registered further declines last week. Brazilian castor oil continued in tight supply and was moved at current high quotations. Long expected advance in domestic castor was announced—1¼ cent per pound for No. 3, and ½ cent for all other grades. Tung oil demand improved for nearby delivery and holders raised quotations fractionally. Light catches of menhaden were reported in the Gulf. Trading in the oil was still quiet with prices unchanged and more or less nominal. Tall oil acid was advanced 1 cent per pound, effective June 1.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor oil, Dom., ½c. per lb.
Dom., No. 3, 1¼c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2 per ton.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1049 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 1, 1956
115.71	116.75	118.28	116.80

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Feature of this market was the advance of 1¼c. per pound for No. 3, and ½c. for other grades. Hydrogenated was unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian oil was maintained at 22¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with trading reported thereat.

Coconut—Crude was easy, with trading reportd 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, June shipment. Tankcars at New York also were lower at 12¼c. prompt delivery.

Corn—Market was firmer. Crude was sold at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was held at 16.66c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Firmer tone featured futures on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Prices were fractionally higher, largest gains were made in new crop months as a result of reports of crop damage to new cotton, which increased speculative buying. Trading was mixed with trade interests buying July and selling September. The trade was inclined to go slow pending news from Washington on the new export bill and price supports. Consuming demand for cash oil was slightly improved. Refined salad was maintained at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude cottonseed tained at 16⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New oil was firmer. Light sales were reported at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, mills, Valley, Waco was quoted at 12½c. and Lubbock, 12⅜c., same basis.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil in April totaled 2.062 tankcars, against 2.616 in March and 2.275, April last year. Disappearance August through April amounted to 21.572 tankcars compared with 24.151 for the same period last year.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 31, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
July	376	15.30	14.96	15.24S
Sept.	347	15.32	14.93	15.23S
Oct.	107	15.01	14.65	14.91S
Dec.	77	14.93	14.58	14.77S
Mar.	26	14.76	14.54	14.75S
May	26	14.66	14.52	14.63@14.72

Total sales and switches, 959 contracts.

Cottonseed Crush: April

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during April and March, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

	April	March
Cottonseed	Tons	
Receipts	10,132	24,630
Crushed	278,391	399,699
Stocks	532,744	801,003
Crude Oil	Pounds	
Produced	99,742,000	139,383,000
Stocks	61,107,000	69,812,000
Cake and Meal	Tons	
Produced	135,735	192,415
Stocks	279,436	263,956
Hulls	Tons	
Produced	60,474	86,004
Stocks	75,372	76,261

Linseed—Trading lacked snap and was restricted to fill-in needs. Prices were steady due to the lower meal market. Raw oil was quoted at 12.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, June-July delivery. Demand for oil against contracts was reported more active.

Flaxseed—Bids reduced 3c. per bushel. Trading more active.

Minneapolis—Volume of trading in cash flaxseed increased moderately ahead of a 3c. drop in bids. Lower price ideas of crushers, along with continued heavy movement of government flaxseed to terminals, apparently induced producers to release some supplies they had been holding for higher levels. Crushers with low balances were able to obtain supplies before the decline, but offerings dwindled at the lower price. Bids were reduced to $3.12 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Government continued to offer flaxseed on bid basis for export, but only a fraction of bids have been accepted thus far. Short exporters obtained moderate quantities at $2.54, f.o.b. cars, Minneapolis, but crushers held for lower levels. European linseed oil has been declining steadily and, unless C. C. C. lowers price level of flaxseed, crushers will not be able to compete in the foreign market. Growing conditions throughout the flax growing belt are excellent with the crop over half seeded. Ten cars of flaxseed traded in the spot market, while to-arrive bookings totaled 20 cars and 32,000 bushels. Arrivals amounted to 976 cars (884 for C. C. C.), compared with 106 cars last year. Shipments were 28 cars, against 25 a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	1,756,800	185,500	50,400
Since Sept. 1	22,331,600	24,029,250	2,897,000

Oiticica—Deliveries against contracts were in good request, while new business was light. Tankcars were held at 17¼c. per pound, New York basis. Drums ranged from 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Business was reported slow for spot delivery and shipment from abroad. Tunisian oil was available at $2.90 to $3 per gallon, duty paid, spot and at $73 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York. Argentine oil was quoted around $64, same basis for June-July shipment. Spanish oil for shipment was inactive and prices were expected to be adjusted downward to $75 per kilos, f.o.b. shipping point, according to trade sources.

Peanut—Market was stronger due to scarce supply. Light sales of crude were indicated at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery with 16¼c. asked.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Refined was raised to 19¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Business was reported light. Tankcars were unchanged at 18¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Improved trading stiffened the market and prices advanced fractionally. Trading was still spotty. Crude was sold up to 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, May through July. Refined salad was higher at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in sold up to 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, June through July. Refined salad was higher at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, April totaled 4,535 tankcars, against 4,876 March and 3,947, April last year. Disappearance October through April amounted to 33,052 tankcars, compared with 30,911 during the same period last year.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 31, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
July	3	11.72	11.63	11.64@11.67
Sept.	1	11.40	11.40	11.40S
Oct.	14	11.22	11.07	11.12@11.20

Total sales, 18 contracts.

The Department of Agriculture has announced minimum sales price for CCC-owned soybeans will be at market price but not less than the 1956 basic loan rate for grade No. 2 soybeans at production point, plus 5 cents per bushel and plus 1½ cents per bushel carrying charges for each month or fraction thereof beginning June 1, 1957. The 5 cents per bushel to be added is the average of premiums and discounts applied to the basic loan rates to determine the minimum sales price for each lot and will eliminate the need to determine the actual price for each lot.

Soybeans moved from points of production by CCC to storage locations the price will be the higher of (1) the market, or (2) the average basic loan rate at production point plus 5 cents and carrying charges, also plus average freight cost and out-elevation charges at country loading points and in-elevation charges at storage point. Soybeans purchased under this program may be used for export or for domestic extraction. As announced earlier,

Soybean Crush: April

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during April and March, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	April	March
	Tons	
Receipts	439.003	504.285
Crushed	806.976	867.263
Stocks	959.001	1.326.974

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	293.635.000	313.006.000
Stocks	84.239.000	71.999.000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	639.839	688.482
Stocks	160.691	136.571

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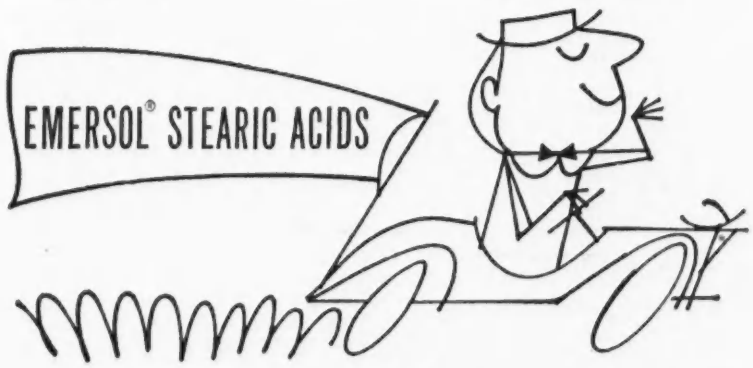

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

this sales program will continue in effect at least until October 1, 1957 when a reappraisal of the soybean situation will be made.

Tung—Improved trading for consumers account stiffened this market and quotations were lifted fractionally. Sales took place at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, nearby delivery with offers raised to 22¾c. Drums were higher at 24½c. to 25c., depending upon quantity.

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Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Offers for shipment were reported scanty. Shipments were nominal around $180 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port.

Imports of castor beans, and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	290,000
Previous week	330,600	310,000
Corresponding week, 1956	.....	2,260,000
Total this year	11,093,000	43,004,000
Corresponding period, 1956	22,855,300	31,717,000

Cocoa Butter—Trend of prices continued upward and advanced to 68c.-73c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Copra—Trading was quiet. Prompt shipment was slightly lower at $153 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was spotty. Yellow grease was held at 7⅜c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcars, as to acid with light trading reported thereat. Choice white all hog ranged from 9⅛c. to 9¼c., same basis as to seller.

Lard—This market was steadier and sharply higher. Cash lard was quoted at 12.70c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow — Business was limited and spotty, both for domestic needs and export. Market was steady, especially for the better grades. Bleachable fancy was held at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 7¾c.; special, 7½c. and No. 1, 7⅜c.-7½c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was maintained at 9⅜c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. prompt shipment.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 31, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
July	4	8.20	8.20	8.25@8.30

Total sales, 4 contracts.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Price trend continued lower, off $2 per ton. Trading slow.

Minneapolis.—This market continued to work lower, declining $2. Contributing to dull market was anticipation of increased crusher operations upon consummation of sizable export business when C.C.C. flaxseed becomes available. Green grass season provided additional bearish influence. Withdrawals against small existing balances were at a moderate pace. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted at $51 to $52 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. A modest amount of new-crop business was accomplished at $2 to $3 discounts. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, declined $1, to $55 for June-August.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	3,660,000	8,520,000
Since Sept. 1.....	496,420,000	609,790,000

Soybean Meal—Prices held about steady at $45 to $45.50 per ton, f.o.b., Decatur, for June delivery and $45 to $46 for July-September. Production was still heavy but demand was sufficient to take supplies about as produced. Mississippi Valley production was smaller with supplies quoted at $47 per ton f.o.b., Valley points for June shipment.

Waxes

Trading in vegetable waxes continued restricted to fill-in needs. Carnauba grades while in slow demand were quotably unchanged and well held on spot due to the firmness of shipments from Brazil, which were maintained at 1c. to 1½c. per pound above quotations locally. Crude beeswax continued unsettled. Demand was quiet and quotations for ton lots were reported shadable. Japan wax also was inactive and easy, reflecting the lower cost of replacements. Candelilla was quiet and quotably unchanged.

The best that can be produced. It is 100% PURE BEESWAX and measures up to all the requirements of the U.S.P.
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THEODOR LEONHARD WAX CO., INC. (Dept. A)
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Data Offered

"Presenting Lithium," a fifteen-page tabbed booklet, is available on request from the recently-formed American Lithium Institute, P. O. Box 549, Princeton, N. J. The booklet describes the properties, uses, research potentials and availability of lithium and its compounds and discusses the function of the institute itself.

A new **Gane & Ingram catalog** has been issued which lists prices and packing in both the metric and avoirdupois weight systems. Copies of the catalog are available on request to Gane & Ingram, Inc., 43 West 16th street, New York 11.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association has published a new **safety data sheet on hydrocyanic acid** (SD-67). The booklet, part of a continuing series of safety data sheets, gives properties and essential information for the safe handling and storage of hydrocyanic acid, including material on shipping containers, storage, waste disposal, medical management and employees safety. Copies of the sheet may be obtained from MCA, 1625 Eye street, N. W., Washington, D. C., at 30 cents each.

Davison Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., has issued a technical bulletin giving typical chemical and physical properties of two antioxidant products—"Dav-Ad 101" (2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methyl phenol) and "Dav-Ad 102" (the same in toluene). The **antioxidant technical bulletin** is obtainable from Davison's petroleum catalysts department, Baltimore 3, Md.

A new sixteen-page bulletin entitled **"Koppers BHT Antioxidant"** (C-7-243) has been issued by the chemical division of Koppers Company, 1450 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. It describes the advantages of using butylated hydroxytoluene as an antioxidant.

IN STOCK

CAPPERS — CENTRIFUGALS — CONDENSERS — DRYERS — EVAPORATORS — FILLERS — FILTERS — FILTER PRESSES — GRINDERS — KETTLES — LABELERS — MILLS — MIXERS — PUMPS — SCREENS — CASE GLUERS — TABLET PRESSES — TANKS — ETC.

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BUY IT IN THE WEST

- Oliver 1' x 1' Rotary S.S., Precoat Filter
- Niagara Filters, Model 510-28 S.S. lvs (2)
- Glenn 340 qt Mixers, type 74-21 (2)
- Baker-Perkins Sigma Mixer, 20 cu ft, 30 HP
- Lightnin Agitaters, Model SEV 2500, 25 HP (8)
- Lightnin Agitators, Model SEV 500, 5 HP motor
- Standard Steel 5' x 50' Steam Tube Dryer
- Link-Belt Roto-Louvre Dryer, size 207-10
- Link-Belt Roto-Louvre Dryer, size 310-16
- Wyssmont Dryer, R-32 Chemstone trays, New
- Steel condenser, 388 sq ft area, 140 PSI
- Thropp 2" x 6" Pilot Plant, 2 roll rubber Mill
- V.D. Anderson Red Lion Expeller, w/temp. bin
- Tyler 3' x 5' S.S. Hummer Screens, type 38
- A T & M 42" Centrifuge, S.S. perf. basket
- Raymond #1 Pulverizer, double whizzer separ.
- Sweco 18" S.S. Separators, Model G-10-5 (2)
- Stokes Rotary RB-1 Tablet Press, 16 punch
- Penna. Size SXR-1 Crusher, 12" x 20" feed open
- Penna. Reversible Crusher, 350 HP, 15" x 58"
- Micro-Pulverizers, Models 1-SH and 2-TH
- Charlotte Colloid Mill, Model 20 S.S. 20 HP
- Williams Roller Mill, 3 roller Hi-side
- Swenson-Walker Crystallizers, 20' long (7)
- 1000 gal. Steel jacketed Mixing Tank, 10 HP

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DRYERS

4—Devine Vacuum Shelf 17, 16 and 12—40"x43" shelves with Condensers.
3—Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Drying System, Inc. steam heated Tray Dryers, 95 sq. ft.
3—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
1—Hersey 1½'x12' Rotary Hot Air 304 S.S. with steam coils.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
3—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30'.
1—Christie 70"x40' Hot Air Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—Link Belt 5'2"x20' Steel Roto-Louvre, oil fired.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum, 75 HP.
2—Baker Perkins #17DAM, 200 gal. jacketed, Sigma Blades.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., 304 S.S., Sigma Blades.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, 15 HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed, Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—4' dia., 304 S.S., Conical, 3 HP motor.
1—Eppenbach 1 HP, 304 S.S. Homo Mixer.

MILLS

1—International 6'x7' porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 30 HP motor.
3—Patterson, Abbe, 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
2—Abbe 5'x6' and 4'x5' Silex-lined Pebble Mills.
1—#2DH Mikro Pulverizer, 10 HP motor.
1—National 6"x12" Two Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven. NEW.
1—Williams 30 HP Ball Bearing Hammermill.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-27, C-20 Super-D-Hydrators 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
5—Bird 32"x50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP TEFC motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, Solid Bowl.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Steel Perforated 15 HP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 304 S.S. perforated basket.

KETTLES, REACTORS, CONDENSERS, EVAPORATORS, TANKS

1—Artisan 450 sq. ft. Stainless Steel, Single Effect Evaporator, complete with piping, receiver, separator and condenser.
1—600 gal., 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
2—500 gal., 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors 300# int. pressure, 75# jacket pressure.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Pfaudler 250 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Pfaudler 300 and 50 gal. glass lined, jacketed Reactors.
3—3000 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tanks 9'x7'.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6"x16'.
5—1000 gal. Stainless Steel Clad, Vertical Storage Tanks.
1—Langenskamp 6'x5', 316 S.S. Tank.
2—Langenskamp 600 gal., 304 S.S. agitated Tanks with coils.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10'x16', ½" shell, 25# W.P.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1665, 1220, 947 and 500 sq. ft.
4—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 70 and 26 sq. ft.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 14-D-4 Pressure Filter, 3.2 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing

MISCELLANEOUS

3—25 ton Freon Refrigerating Units.
10—Orville Simpson Double Deck Rotex Sifters, 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 5".

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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MILLS AND GRINDERS

1—Micro atomizer #5, stainless steel, 5 HP.
1—Stokes #43-A oscillating granulator.
1—Abbe 18 x 24"—10 gallon porcelain pebble mill.
1—Patterson 50 gallon buhrstone pebble mill.
1—Patterson 200 gallon buhrstone pebble mill.
4—Patterson 250 gallon jacketed steel ball mill.
1—Epworth 300 gallon jacketed steel ball mill.
1—Porter 600 gallon jacketed steel ball mill.
1—Day 14 x 30"—3 roll high speed mill.
1—Kent 13 x 32"—3 roll high speed mill.
1—Dixie 20 x 24" hammer mill.
2—Fitzpatrick models D & K comminuters.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Stainless Sharples super - d - hydrator, 20 x 16".
1—American Tool 40" bronze basket, 20 HP x p.
1—Stainless steel Bock, 17", model 24-BC.
1—Stainless 26" solid basket, model DSN-202.
1—DeLaval unimatic oil purifier model 65-25.
2—Stainless steel baskets 42x24", 36x22".

KETTLES, REACTORS, EVAPORATORS, TANKS

1—Pfaudler 300 gallon G/L jacketed, EL series, 3 HP x p.
1—Pfaudler 500 gallon G/L jacketed, 5 HP x p.
1—Pfaudler 5 gallon G/L jacketed, model RE-209.
1—Pfaudler G/L prevac percolator, 24 x 42".
1—Stainless steel autoclave, 1 liter, 5,000 PSI, ⅓ HP x p.
2—Blaw Knox 250 gallon jacketed autoclaves, agitated.
10—Stainless steel 80 gallon autoclaves, agitated.
4—Jackson & Church & J. P. Devine impregnators, 42 x 48", 24 x 36".
8—Stainless steel jacketed open kettles, 30, 40, 60, 80 gallons.
10—Stainless steel tanks, 7000, 3000, 2000, 1200, 1000, 800, etc.
3—Haveg tanks 220, 750 gallons.
1—Buflovak monel evaporator, single effect, 148 sq. ft.

FILTERS

16—Filter presses, Sperry, Shriver, Perlin, Ertel, 12", 18", 24", 30", 48", iron, lead, aluminum, rubber, wood, Everdur.
1—Sparkler stainless 18-D-7—10.8 sq. ft.
2—Stainless steel Alsop, 12", 1600 sq. in. surface, sealed disc type 316.
3—Stainless steel Proportioneers FAB 73 sq. ft.
1—Sweetland stainless steel #11—642 sq. ft.
1—Stainless steel Kilby filter press, shell type, #12—695 sq. ft.
1—Eimco rotary type L-419, 4 x 1'.
1—Oliver continuous rubber lined 5'3"x3'.

DRYERS

1—Stainless steel Devine 10 shelf 30 x 35".
2—Devine 10 shelf vacuum 40 x 44".
1—Stainless steel Stokes freezer dryer with compressor.
4—Beaird Challenger horizontal rotary 4 x 30'.
1—Stokes vacuum rotary 8' x 30" ID.
1—Stainless steel Louisville rotary steam 6 x 45'.
Stainless, column stripper, 24" x 18', 400 GPH.
1—Buflovak double drum vacuum 24 x 48", stainless steel lined.

MIXERS AND BLENDERS

1—Stainless steel Baker Perkins 20 gallon jacketed, sigma blade, 10 HP.
1—Stainless steel Abbe-Lenart 50 gallon jacketed.
8—Day jacketed sigma blade, 50 and 75 gallons.
2—Baker Perkins 2¼ gallon, sigma blade, jacketed, 1 stainless.
1—Baker Perkins size 17, 200 gallons, jacketed, serrated blade.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gallon double naben blade.
2—7500# double ribbon.
1—Patterson conical, 4', steel.
1—Gruendler 100 gallon, sigma blade, 10 HP.
2—Link Belt continuous, paddle, 19 x 120", 21 x 129".
6—Change can 2¼ gallon to 250 gallon.
1—Robinson #13 jacketed, double ribbon, 4 x 9'.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Vacuum coating machine, 48", with vacuum pump, for metallic evaporation.
2—New Kinney vacuum pumps, 110 CFM.
4—Beach Russ vacuum pumps, 110, 75, 8 CFM.
2—Stainless steel moyno screw type pumps, type SSQ, 4".

LIQUIDATIONS
(Ask for Offering Catalog)

#5690—Sugar Refinery.
#CC-101—Crushing & Grinding Plant (stone).
E O 14—Edible Oil Processing Plant.

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GOOD EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

AGITATORS

3—Falk #10-GDX Vert. Drives, rated 292 HP @ 1170 RPM input, 10:1.
5—Turbo #5B Vertical, 40 HP, 70 RPM.
2—Lightnin Side Entering, St. St., 25 HP & 15 HP.
1—Mix. Eq. #33-TC-1000 Vertical, 10 HP, 17:1.
1—Nettco #WT-47 Vert. 50 HP, 9.5:1.
2—Nettco #WT-17, Vert., 10 HP, 3.5:1.
20—Vertical Agitator Drive Motor-Reducers: 20 HP—30 RPM; 15 HP—82 RPM; 15 HP—18 RPM; 5 HP—84 RPM; 3 HP—60 RPM; 3 HP—102 RPM; 1 HP—66 RPM, and many others.

BLENDERS — MIXERS

1—Gemco 6' dia. Steel Conical Blender.
1—Gemco 54" dia. St. St. Conical Blender, steam jacketed.
1—Patterson 18" dia. St. St. Conical Blender.
10—Gemco Copper Conical Blenders—14" dia., 18" dia., 30½" dia. & 38" dia.
1—Sprout Waldron type 3036 Swing Head Blender, 50 HP motor.
3—Sprout Waldron size 12, 336 cu. ft. Ribbon Blenders.
1—Robinson #9 Ribbon Blender, 60 cu. ft.
1—Broughton 50 cu. ft. Double Arm Powder Blender.
1—Worthington 75 cu. ft. Rotating Batch Blender.

AUTOCLAVES — REACTORS

3—13 gal. St. St. T347 Autoclaves, 700# WP, 50# Jkt.
2—30 gal. Pfaudler Kettles, Glass Lined, Jktd. & Agit.
1—50 gal. Pfaudler Kettle Glass Lined, Jktd. & Agit.
5—35 gal. to 250 gal. Aluminum Jktd. & Agit. Kettles.
6—465 gal. St. St. Catalyst Vessels, 150# WP, 165# Jkt. Pr.
1—1420 gal. St. St. Catalyst Vessel, 200# WP, 85# Jkt. Pr.
1—36" dia. x 36" long Horiz. Steel Autoclave or Sterilizer, 35# WP.

BLOWERS — COLLECTORS

1—Read Standardaire #5625B13, Pos. Pr. Blower, 25 HP.
4—Roots-Conn. Pos. Pr. Blowers, 7½ HP 8" x 21" and 10" x 15".
3—Rotoclone Dynamic Precipitators, type W, size 20, 40 HP.

CENTRIFUGALS — CENTRIFUGES

3—Bird 32" x 50" T316 St. St. Solid Bowl Centrifugals, fume tight, 60 HP, 1800 RPM.
1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal, 30 HP.
1—Bird 40" x 60" T304 St. St. Solid Bowl Centrifugal, 50 HP.
1—Bird 24" x 38" Monel Solid Bowl Centrifugal.
3—Bird 24" x 24" Monel Contin. Centrifugal, slotted screen.
1—Fletcher 40" dia. Susp. Perforated Steel Basket.
1—Fletcher 40" dia. Susp. Imperforate Rubber Covered Basket.
1—AT&M 48" dia. Susp. Perforated Stainless Steel Basket, vapor-tight.
1—Tolhurst 36" dia. Centerslung, Bronze Perf. Basket.
1—Fletcher 12" dia. St. St. Solid Basket.
2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 St. St.
1—Sharples size 16 Super Centrifuge.
2—DeLaval #BUH-3930 Stainless steel Hermetic Clarifiers.
5—DeLaval Centrifuges #74-11, #94-01 and #600.

RECENTLY PURCHASED
Chemical Plant Equipment

1—600 gal. T316 St. St. Tank, ¼", ASME 15# Pr. Lightnin Agit.
1—135 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger T316 St. St., ASME 50# Pr.
2—Hills-McCanna K3M-2F Two Feed Metering Pumps, 3" x 3" and 5" x 3".
1—Lawrence T316 St. St. Sump Pump, 5" x 4" 200 GPM, 15 HP.
1—Blaw-Knox K-15-600 Gas Cleaner, ASME 600# Pr.
1—Ozark-Mahoning Submerged Combustion Evaporator, 2,800.00 BTU/hr., type 316 St. St., with 1150 gal. T316 Evaporator Tank, 26" dia. x 62' H T316 Stack, Burners, controls, etc.

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SCREENS—40x84 (2), 40x120, Rotex 3x5 Universal (new), 2'x6' Tyler Niagara—3x5, 3x10 Tyler Hammer.

HAMMER MILLS—8" Raymond Lab., M20 Quaker City (7½ HP), 2 SI Mikro (10 HP), AKB Jeffrey (23 HP), 36x42 Jeffrey B (125 HP).

MIXERS—5 gal. double cone, 5 cu. ft. Lancaster EBG 3, EAG 3, 9 cu. ft. EAG 4.

PEBBLE MILLS—30x18, 30x24, 4x5 (one new porcelain lining), 6x5 and Buhrstone 6x8, all w/motors.

AIR COMPRESSORS—Spencer 550 CFM 20 oz., 1300 CFM 16 oz., Nash 50 CFM 80 PSI, Worthington 1½ HP, 3 HP, 5 HP Receiver Mounted.

FORK LIFT TRUCK—2000#, 12' lift Hyster, 6000#, 8' lift Yale w/cab, pneumatics, gas.

MILLS, CONICAL—4½'x16", 7'x22", 7'x48" Buhrstone lined with motor and drives.

PUMPS—VACUUM—Leiman 105 CFM, Nash 1253. H 7 520 CFM.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL—1", 2", Stainless & Rubber lined—Viking 4" w/15 HP motor.

AIR SEPARATORS—MECHANICAL—36" Gayco, 42" Sturtevant.

AUTOCLAVE—1 gal. s/s 150 PSI Jacket 1000 PSI Internal 1 HP explosion proof gearmotor.

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ECH SPECIALS

Kady & Abbe SS Dispersall Mills.
Sweetland SS #5 Filter, 20 leaves. 3" cent.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump, #6, 40 HP motor.
Gen. American 42"x120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Link Belt SS Rotary Dryer 5'x20', complete.
2 W & P jktd. Mixers, 15 gal, 15 H.P.
3 Read 18"x48" Vibrating Sifters.
Hercules 200 sq. ft. SS Pressure Filter.
Pfaudler glass 1500 gal. Tank, closed top.

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Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6 & 10 disc Filters 12¼" dia.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 200 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac. Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42" 4'x5'. Also Jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ HP Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Stokes Model F Tablet Machine.
Colton & Stokes ½ dia. single punch. Rotary Tablet Machines.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators, Gas Boilers.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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F M C

BRAND NEW SOLVENT EXTRACTION UNIT
Consisting of the following components:

SOAKER: 3 Steel Horizontal Units 4' x 20' with continuous agitation; fed by inclined screw.

EXTRACTION FILTER: Oliver Continuous Horizontal Filter; 15' diameter; fed by Redler Slurry Conveyor, plus Receivers and Wash Tanks.

DESOLVENTIZER: Western Precipitation Model 3D 1620-7¼ Holoflite Processors; 3 Twin Screw Jacketed Troughs; 28" x 28" x 20' long; screws cored for 100 PSIG Steam.

ACCESSORIES: All necessary Pumps, Motors, Instruments, Wash Tanks, Vapor Scrubbers and Explosion Proof Motors.

BRAND NEW EQUIPMENT AT A TERRIFIC DISCOUNT

4 Stainless Steel Hor. Pressure Tanks; 6' x 30'; 6500 gal.
2 Stainless Steel Vert. Pressure Tanks; 10' x 6'; 5000 gal. Agitated.
3 Stainless Steel Lined Pressure Tanks; 10,000 gal., 10' x 30'.
1 Stainless Steel Vacuum Still; 755 gal., coil heated; 4'6" x 6'.
Blaw Knox Stainless Resin Autoclave 7'6" x 7'6"; Jktd. for Dowtherm.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 50"x17'4"; 300 PSI ASME; Jktd.
Ni Resist Reactor; 7' x 11'6"; Manhole Top; Jacketed & Agitated.
Patterson Steel Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 2300 gal., 88" x 90'.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors; 500 gal. and 1000 gal.
Bethlehem Cast Iron 2600 gal. Still; 7' x 7'6"; Coils in Shell; Agit.
Bethlehem Sulphonation Pot; 1400 gal., Coils Cast in Wall.

BAKER PERKINS and OTHER STANDARD HEAVY DUTY JACKETED MIXERS

300 gal., 200 gal., and 100 gal. Units, Double Sigma Arms; double geared; some with Hydraulic Tilt; 40 Units in stock.

Double Arm Sigma Type Laboratory Mixer; 2¼ gal.; 11" x 10" x 8-3/"; Jacketed.
Baker Perkins Size 11 Heavy Duty Mixer 15 gal. Jktd. Dbl. Sigma Arms.
3 J. H. Day Brighton Mixers No. 2; 90 gal., Size 32" x 26".
Sturtevant Whirlwind Centrifugal Air Separator; 5 HP with Vibrator & Fan.
2 F. J. Stokes Microvac Vacuum Pumps with 5 HP Motors.
6 Tolhurst 40" Suspended Rub. Covered Centrifugals; Monel Plow; 2 Sp. Motors.
8 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers & Condensers up to 1000 sq. ft. surface.
Shriver 36" JACKETED Cast Iron Filter Press; Seco Closure.
Shriver & Sperry Aluminum Filter Presses from 7" to 36".
Fitzpatrick Comminutator Model K7 in Stainless; 20 HP Hi Speed Motor.
Abbe Engineering Steel Ball Mill 24" x 36"; gear driven.
Selectro Double Deck Vibrator Screen; 24" x 84"; 3 HP Motor.

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 6'6" x 100', Complete.

3—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Models 207-10, 310-16, 502-20.

1—F. L. Smidth Rotary Kiln, 8'2" x 132'.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

6—Stokes Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 Shelves.

8—Stokes Single Door Shelf Vacuum Dryers, 4 Shelves.

3—Stainless Steel Flakers, 48" x 56".

1—J. H. Day Double Arm Sigma Blade, Jacketed Mixer, 50 gal.

3—Howes Rubber Lined Powder Mixers, 40 cu. ft. (New).

1—Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel Comminuting Machine, Model D.

1—Mikro 4 TH Pulverizer.

1—Mikro Stainless Steel Bantam Pulverizer.

1—Pfaudler Glass-lined, Series R, Jacketed 500 Gallon Reactor, Complete.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel 2000 Gallon Jacketed Reactor, 150 PSI Jacket, 150 PSI Internal.

1—Ross 3-Roll High Speed Paint Mill, 14" x 32"

1—Van Alst Stainlesss Steel Jacketed 600 Gallon Kettle.

1—Stainless Steel 250 gallon Jacketed Vacuum Kettle.

6—Sperry 30" x 30" Filter Press Skeletons, with Hydraulic closing device.

1—Oliver 3' x 6' Rubber-lined Vacuum Filter.

1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit, 600,000 BTU.

1—Vulcan Type 316 Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 43', with 30 trays.

8—Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers 50 sq. ft., 62, 133, 150, 250, 350 and 500 sq. ft. All High Pressures on Tubes and Shells.

5—Davis Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 120 sq. ft. ea. (NEW).

5—Davis Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 200 sq. ft. ea. (NEW).

1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super-D-Canter, Model PY 14, Complete.

2—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuges, Model D-2.

3—Tolhurst Suspended Type Centrifuges with 32" Imperforate Steel Baskets.

1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Steel Filter, 24" x 38".

3—Niagara Stainless Steel Filters, Model 200-36 and 510-28.

1—AT&M Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge with 18" Perforate Basket, Complete.

1—Glascote Glasslined Jacketed Kettle, 10 Gallons, 150# Jacket Pressure, 75# Internal Pressure.

1—Ames High Pressure Steam Generator, 100 HP, 125 PSI.

7—Vertical Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 1000, 3000, and 9000 gals.

1—Baker Perkins ter Meer, Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifugal, Model HS-24".

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
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1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
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1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-8.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6" - 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
2—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. Motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 9x16.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 83-8-9.
3—4'x8' Shaker Screens.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill 10 H.P.—new.

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FLAKER—BUFLOVAK—Single Roll 6"Dx8" Complete —New
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DRYER — Buflovak Double Drum 32"x90". Rebuilt
COMPRESSOR—Nash-Hytor MD-571 7½XP
COLLOID MILLS—S.S , 6".10", Charlotte 40 HP
CENTRIFUGE - Tolhurst 26" Susp. Monel Basket—5 H. P. 2 Speed.
NIAGARA FILTER—Model 35.20 7 s. s. leaves 35 sq. ft.

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C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
26" AT&M Susp. Perf. Centrifuge SS.
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40" SS Bird Sus. Perf. Centrifuge.
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13500 sq. ft. Condenser Admir. Tubes.
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705-20 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer, Stainless Steel.
705-24 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
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8' x 125' x ¾" Kiln.
#2 Sweetland Filter Cast Monel.
#10 Sweetland Filter 36—3" leaves.

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STOKES RB2 TABLET MACHINE, MD.

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Fitzpatrick Comminuter SS, 7½ HP, XP.
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Mikro Pulverizers 2TH & 1W.
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2500 gal. Rubber Lined Tank, 6' x 11'.
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Capem 1 Head and 4 Head Cappers.
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1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 4" centers.
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For Sale: 2 sets calender roll, 62" width, 20" dia. rolls max opening 3" controls so full mesh is retained on gears regardless of roll position. Full set spare parts available. Haveg Industries, Attn: Mr. Scott Norris, Plant Manager, 900 Greenbank Road, Wilmington 8, Delaware.

For Sale: 650 sq. ft. 2 effect Nickel Evaporator; 42" x 120' double drum Dryer; 93 sq. ft. S.S. Heat Exchanger ASME; Three S.S. Sanitary Heat Exchangers to 150 sq. ft.; Best Equipment Company. 1737 Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

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Red Cadmium Pigment available—500 lb. lots below manufacturers price. Pulverized cork available—10 ton lots. Open for offer. OPD 351.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Holiday Over—Let's get back to work. 30 Carboys Lead Fluoborate Plating Solutions; Ethylene Dichloride— Carbon Tet Mix; 20,000 lbs. Duponol WA; Tetrachloroethane; 30,000 lbs. Nuchar. Prices that cannont be equaled. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, N. Y. INdependence 1-4100.

SPOT LOT 10 tons Aleppo-type Gallnuts. Mixed colors. Guaranteed 55% Tannin content. Apply OPD 382.

Wanted Contact with possible users of tank car of equivalent quantities of a concentrated Hydrated Aluminum Chloride Solution approximately 60% strength, 98% purity. Samples of proposed solution on request. OPD 383.

650 Drums of 55 gallons each—35,000 gallons Olive Drab-Lusterless Enamel-Baking or air drying at sacrifice price. 600—5 gal cans genuine Navy Deck oil paint. Morris Droutman, 11-W-33rd St., Bayonne, N. J. FEderal 9-2398.

Oregon Balsam—Limited quantities available for immediate shipment. Light clear color. $4.00 per gallon delivered NYC or best firm offer. OPD 364.

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Paint Chemist: Well known miners and millers Talc Extender Pigments and Mineral Fillers in business 51 years. Have opening. Experience in modern, oil and Resin Emulsion, PVA, Latex, paint formulations, caulking compounds desirable. Also knowledge of modern insecticides for specialty department helpful. Opportunity for right man with real ambition whose interest is to develop new products, testing and quality control. Permanent position. Satisfactory salary and bonus arrangement. Company house available free. Our personnel know of this advertisement. All replies confidential. Send complete data, education, experience and age to Carbola Chemical Company, Inc., Natural Bridge, New York.

Wanted—By Fatty Acid manufacturer—Salesman preferably with chemical or chemical engineering training. Must be willing to travel. OPD 377.

POSITIONS WANTED

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 30

Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03⅛	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.04⅛	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2 c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

Minerals Buying

—Continued from page 3

bonus program for beryl concentrates, chromite and columbium-tantalum.

Purchases of fluorspar and tungsten are proposed to be ended after congress settles the controversy now existing over appropriating $30 million for the minerals purchase program this year.

Chairman James Murray of Montana, of the senate interior committee, expressed amazement and disappointment over the program. He recalled that two years ago, the President vetoed a purchase program for seven minerals because it did not reach the fundamentals of the problem.

The senator noted that the new program deals with only six minerals and calls for effective action only in the case of lead and zinc, and in a manner heretofore opposed by the Administration.

USDA Calls Supply

—Continued from page 7

over any year since 1952. Production of the chlorinated hydrocarbon group (aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor and toxaphene) in 1955-56 was 80,418,000 pounds compared to 64,031,000 pounds the previous crop year.

Organic phosphorus insecticides increased in importance as cotton insecticides in 1956, due to a shift from chlorinated compounds to which the boll weevil is in some areas developing resistance.

It has been estimated that use of methyl parathion on cotton increased tenfold in 1956, with further expansion predicted for 1957.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production of some major pesticidal chemicals in the United States in the years 1955 and 1956.

Chemical	1956*	1955
BHC, gross (excludes lindane)	85,307	56,051
BHC, gamma equivalent	14,369	10,700
Calcium arsenate	25,028	4,232
Copper naphthenate		2,373
Copper sulfate	133,016	156,176
2,4-D acid	28,132	34,516
2,4-D esters and salts	23,178	29,519
DDT	138,963	129,693
Lead arsenate	11,526	14,776
Methyl bromide	†	9,222
Parathion	†	5,168
Phenothiazine	†	6,202
Phenyl mercuric acetate	†	692
Sodium chlorate	110,136	93,226
2,4,5-T acid	5,131	2,925
2,4,5-T derivatives	†	3,793
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate	†	515
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	†	3,806
Aldrin, Chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor and toxaphene (combined output)	77,334	77,025

* Preliminary.
† Either not available or cannot be disclosed.

Supply Position in 1956

According to surveys of manufacturers' inventories by USDA in cooperation with the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, overall stocks of pesticides were about the same in 1955 as the previous year, but rose appreciably in 1956.

This increase comprised largely the primary producers' stocks of technical chemicals. For instance, twenty-eight of these firms held title on September 30, 1955, to 55,878,000 pounds of technical materials involving twenty-nine distinct compounds.

The same firms reported 95,310,000 pounds of the same chemicals on September 30, 1956, up 71 percent from the previous year. Comparison for both years is based solely on firms reporting for both years.

The effect of the soil bank on the consumption of pesticides is, for lack of any good basis for prediction, an open question, according to the report. Reduction of crop acreage will tend to reduce herbicide usage.

If anticipated profits appear to warrant the investment, pesticides applied to protect the crop may be used in larger quantities to assure maximum yields on the fewer acres.

Highways and Chemical Spending

The National highway construction program is expected ultimately to result in an annual expenditure of 100 million dollars for chemicals and their application.

The Federal-State cooperative plan for a 41,000 mile interstate road system will bring over a million acres of right-of-way under roadside maintenance.

Over two-thirds of the right-of-way of an eight-lane and three-fourths of a six-lane highway will lie in the category of roadsides. The average is 25 acres of roadside per mile of these highways. Rural roads have at least 3 acres of roadside per mile.

Only about 10 percent of roadsides now receive chemical treatment. Of the pesticides applied by the Connecticut State Highway Department 36 percent are insecticides and fungicides, the remainder weed killers.

Fertilizer-pesticide mixtures, according to a survey reported in 1956, are sold in 35 out of 43 States replying and also in Puerto Rico. Aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin and heptachlor were the pesticides most often permitted, aldrin being well ahead of the other chemicals.

ADM Laboratory Finished

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company has completed a new paint laboratory at its research center in Minneapolis, Minn. The new paint research facilities, which are part of an extensive expansion and remodeling program at the research center, include three separate units — the main laboratory, industrial resins laboratory and water washed and pressurized spray finishing room.

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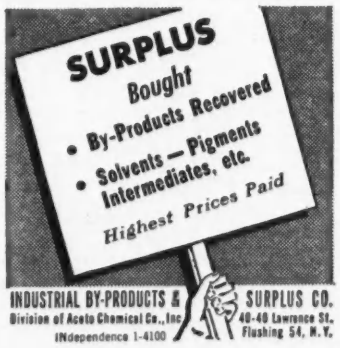

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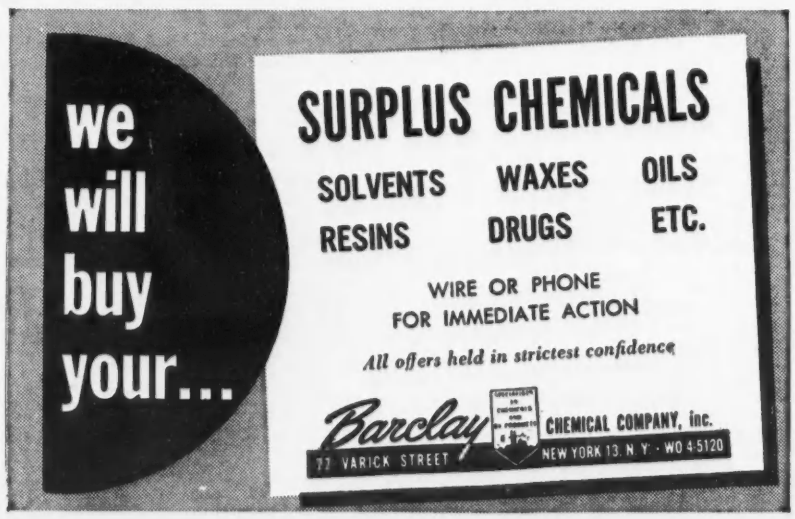
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Alum, potassium, 1,375 lbs., inv. 456, June 7, Headquarters AF Flight Test Center, Base Procurement Office, Edwards AFB, Calif.

Aluminum stearate, 14,100 lbs., packed in 50-lb. fiberboard dms., tech., inv. (4)-2388, June 7, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Ammonium hydroxide, photographic, in 400-lb. dms., as required during the period July 1, 1957, thru June 30, 1958, req. NEG-173, June 5, Phila. Quartermaster Depot, Military Clothing & Textile Supply Agency, 2800 S. 20th St., Phila. 45, Pa.

Ammonium nitrate, 12 ton, inv. 14, June 11, Contracting Office, K. I. Sawyer Airport, Gwinn, Mich.

Chemicals, acetone, alcohol, ammonium carbonate, calcium phosphate, dextrose, ferric chloride, iodine, glucose, sodium bromide, inv. 334, June 4, Purchasing & Contracting Office, AF Logistics Terminal, 58th St. and 1st Ave., Bklyn., N. Y.; acetic acid, butyric acid, sodium arsenite, methyl bromide, etc., inv. FN-4P-7612-N, June 7, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Office, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

DDT, 10,000 lbs. grade B, tech., inv. CIVENG-136, June 5, District Engr., Engr. District, 110 E. President St., P.O.B. 889, Savannah, Ga.

Desiccant, 22,800 bgs., activated, bagged, packaging use and static dehumidification, inv. 141-D, June 7, Chem. Center Procurement Agency, Army Chem. Center, Md.

Fungicide, 14,355 gals., inv. 143, June 17, Chemical Center Procurement Agency, Army Chem. Center, Md.

Hydroquinone, 800 lbs., inv. 456, June 7, Headquarters AF Flight Test Center, Base Procurement Office, Edwards AFB, Calif.

Isopropyl alcohol, 148,000 gals., tech., inv. 1337, June 19, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Topeka AF Station, Topeka AF Depot, Kansas.

Lead mononxide, 30,000 lbs., tech., inv. 1103, June 7, Navy Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Activities, N. Y., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Naphthalene, 76,600 lbs., inv. 143, June 17, Chem. Center Procurement Agency, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Paint, 2,300 gals. ready mixed interior semigloss paint, 2,700 gals. ready mixed interior lusterless paint, inv. ENG-285, June 4, Purchasing & Contracting Div., G-4 Section, Basement, Bldg. 306, Fort Bragg, N. C.; 842 gals. lacquer, 2,182 gals. and 1,167 qts. enamel, 109 gals. stain, 45 gals. liquid surfacer, inv. 181, June 7, Purchasing Div., Atlanta Gen. Depot, Forest Park, Ga.; 350 gals. non-flammable paint remover, 137 gals. primer coating, 225 gals. and 85 qts. oil type stain, 75 cans cellulose dope, 75 cans aluminum pigment, 47 pails and 400 gals. oil paint, 250 gals. turpentine, 25 gals. colorless lacquer, 140 gals. surfacer, 300 cans, 90 qts., 200 gals. and 400 pts. stencil paint, inv. 237, June 4, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Ft. Benning, Ga.

19,599 gals. stripping and stenciling enamel, inv. 2411, June 14, 32,965 gals. interior deck enamel, inv. 2354, small business only, June 11, 24,208 gals. interior deck enamel, inv. 2353, small business only, June 11, 22,108 gloss enamel, small business only, inv. 2349, June 11, 7,085 gals. boot topping enamel, small business only, inv. 2410, June 14, 17,685 gals. heat-resisting paint, inv. 2396, June 13, 1,955 gals. antifouling paint, inv. 2403, June 14, 18,827 gals. interior deck enamel, inv. 2375, small business only, June 12, 15,741 gals. semigloss enamel, inv. 2352, small business only, June 12, 15,840 gals. air drying enamel, inv. 2379, small business only, June 13, 15,100 gals. rubber paint, inv. 2373, small business only, June 12, 7,000 gals. enamel undercoat, primer coating, small business only, inv. 2374, June 12, 10,722 gals. oil varnish, small business only, inv. 2382, June 12, 19,715 gals. asphalt varnish, inv. 2366, small business only, June 12. Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Potassium bromide, 400 lbs., inv. 456, June 7, Headquarters AF Flight Test Center, Base Procurement Office, Edwards AFB, Calif.

Potassium ferricyanide, 1,000 lbs., inv. 456, June 7, Base Procurement Office, Headquarters AF Flight Test Center, Edwards AFB, Calif.

Rock salt, 2,000,000 lbs., packed in 100-lb. multiwall bgs., for ice control, inv. 634, June 17, Contracting Office, Wright-Patterson AFB, Procurement Div. EWMP, Bldg. NR 120, Ohio.

Sodium sulfite, 4,400 lbs., anhyd., inv. 456, June 7, Headquarters AF Flight Test Center, Base Procurement Office, Edwards AFB, Calif.

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A. An uncontrolled growth of cells. If permitted to spread through the body, it inevitably leads to death.

Q. Can cancer be cured?
A. Many types can be cured, but only if they are discovered and treated early.

Q. How can cancer be discovered in time?
A. By your doctor who has available many diagnostic tests.

Q. What is the American Cancer Society?
A. The only national voluntary agency which fights cancer by research, education and service to cancer's victims.

Q. What has it accomplished?
A. It helped save an American from dying of cancer on an average of every seven minutes last year.

Q. Does that mean it has solved the cancer problem?
A. Unfortunately, no. Despite the advances made, more than 235,000 Americans will die of cancer this year.

Q. Can I help to prevent this tragedy?
A. Yes. By having regular health examinations yourself. And by contributing to The American Cancer Society.

Q. What will my contribution be used for?
A. For research that may some day save your life, for education and for helping cancer's victims.

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